

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND

IN RE: CERTIFICATION OF NEEDS FOR ADDITIONAL
JUDGEShips FOR FISCAL 1991

TO: The President of the Senate
The Speaker of the House of Delegates

FROM: Robert C. Murphy, Chief Judge

DATE: November 21, 1989

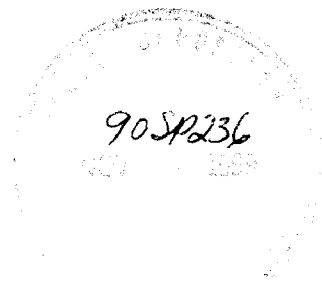


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ROBERT C. MURPHY
CHIEF JUDGE
COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND
COURTS OF APPEAL BUILDING
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

November 21, 1989

Hon. Thomas V. "Mike" Miller, Jr.
President of the Senate
State House
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Hon. R. Clayton Mitchell
Speaker of the House
State House
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Re: Judgeship Needs -- Fiscal Year 1991

Gentlemen:

In accordance with procedures established more than ten years ago, I submit herewith my certification of need for additional judgeships for Fiscal Year 1991. After careful study of all the information available to me, I certify that six additional judgeships should be created during the 1990 Session of the General Assembly. This includes one circuit court judge each for Baltimore City, Baltimore, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties and one District Court judge each for Harford and Wicomico Counties.

I certify the need for these judgeships with full realization of their cost, both to the State and to the political subdivisions. Nevertheless, I believe it incumbent upon me, as administrative head of the State's judicial system, to convey to you my view that these positions are required to maintain the effective and efficient administration of justice for the benefit of the citizens of this State.

As in the past, the Administrative Office of the Courts has prepared a statistical analysis of the workload and performance of our circuit courts. By applying a workload measure to case filings projected through Fiscal 1991 and by applying other statistical data, preliminary indications are made as to where additional judgeships may be needed. (A copy of the Analysis, Exhibit A, is attached for your review and consideration.)

The preliminary analysis is distributed to the eight circuit administrative judges who are encouraged to submit their own views as to the need for additional judges (Exhibits B-1 through B-7). These views are shared in some instances with other circuit court judges, bar associations, and legislators, as well as local governmental officials. Finally, after reviewing the statistical analysis and the responses of the administrative judges, certification is prepared.

As of July 1, 1989, there were 231 judicial positions authorized in Maryland, allocated in the following manner:

Court of Appeals	7 judges
Court of Special Appeals	13 judges
Circuit Courts	116 judges
District Court	95 judges

Each of these court levels undertakes to maximize the use of limited resources in order to keep current with their burgeoning caseloads. Some steps taken by these courts include the temporary recall of retired judges; the assignment of active judges from other areas of the State, as well as other courts; and various other administrative efforts aimed at managing caseload, particularly in the preliminary phases of litigation. All of these efforts are helpful in controlling the courts' workload but, from time to time, it is necessary to add permanent new judicial positions.

In the circuit courts, I seek four additional circuit court judgeships: one in the Third Circuit -- Baltimore County; one in the Sixth Circuit -- Montgomery County; one in the Seventh Circuit -- Prince George's County; and one in the Eighth Circuit -- Baltimore City. In Fiscal 1989, the circuit courts throughout the State reported over 211,000 total case filings (excluding juvenile cases filed in Montgomery County which are heard in the District Court). This represents an increase of 7,600 filings over the previous fiscal year and more than 50,000 case filings over the past five years (Fiscal 1984 -- 161,038 filings).

Several factors have contributed to this significant climb in circuit court workload: a high number of cases affecting the family -- divorce, child support, child abuse, foster placements, etc.; a high number of felony cases involving drugs; and a greater influx of cases involving specialized litigation, such as savings and loan matters and asbestos claims. There has also been a vast number of motor vehicle and criminal misdemeanor cases which, although originating in the District Court, have been removed to the circuit courts after jury trials have been prayed. Even though less than two percent of these cases ever result in a jury trial, the number of these filings has reached epidemic proportions. In Fiscal 1989, over 31,000 of these cases were removed

from the District Court to the circuit court. Since the early eighties, the volume of jury trial requests has quadrupled. More than 50 percent of the circuit court criminal case filings are from the District Court. Legislative efforts to help abate this problem are sorely needed. During the past fiscal year, two jurisdictions, Baltimore City and Montgomery County, began pilot programs to expedite the availability of jury trials on a same day basis in the circuit courts. Both of these undertakings have experienced a significant reduction in the number of demands for jury trials while these programs have been operational. More experimentation with programs of this type is anticipated in the upcoming year in high volume jurisdictions.

In the civil area, funds were made available several years ago by the General Assembly to support the use of former judges in the pretrial settlement of cases in the circuit courts in order to make the civil dockets more manageable. Former judges, once recalled, possess all the powers of active judges under the Maryland Constitution and statutes. Thus far, six of the eight judicial circuits have had settlement programs instituted in their jurisdictions.

With respect to the individual circuits, no additional judges will be sought in Fiscal 1991 in the First, Second, Fourth or Fifth Judicial Circuits. Although certain counties within these circuits have shown an increased burden on judicial workloads in recent years, I have decided to "hold the line" with additional judges in these circuits in Fiscal 1991. This may mean greater use of retired judges in some circumstances or even the use of active judges from other circuit courts around the State. More active case management techniques will also be encouraged in certain courts. In any event, I will continue to review the need within these circuits in the upcoming year to decide if a permanent circuit court judge should be recommended.

In the Third Judicial Circuit, Circuit Administrative Judge Cicone (Exhibit B-2) has indicated a need for one additional circuit court judge for Baltimore County, and I support this request. Since Fiscal 1985, filings have increased in Baltimore County over 30 percent (from 20,176 in total case filings in Fiscal 1985 to 26,371 in Fiscal 1989). The caseload problem is exacerbated in Baltimore County by approximately 2,000 pending asbestos cases. Baltimore County also ranks second in population per judge (48,871) and third in the number of filings per judge (1,863). According to projections provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts, Baltimore County shows a projected need of 2.6 judges by Fiscal 1991. Recognizing the need to conserve on requests for additional judges, I only request the need for one additional judge in the Circuit Court for Baltimore County in Fiscal 1991.

In the Sixth Judicial Circuit, I request one additional judge in the Circuit Court for Montgomery County. Several factors related to this

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request include the following: Montgomery County's circuit court filings have increased to nearly 10,000 filings over the past five fiscal years; Montgomery County's population is projected to be the second highest in the State -- 733,500 by July 1, 1990; and the elapsed time of criminal cases is the highest in the State (185 days), while civil cases are the second highest (238 days). According to projections by the Administrative Office of the Courts, 1.3 judges are forecast for Montgomery County by Fiscal 1991. Administrative Judge Mitchell has provided a detailed analysis (Exhibit B-5), concerning the need for an additional judge, which has the support of the legislative delegation, the bar association, and the county council. Space is also currently available in the Judicial Center for this proposed judgeship.

Administrative Judge Loveless (Exhibit B-6) points to the rising number of drug cases as one of the reasons that an additional circuit court judge is needed in Prince George's County in Fiscal 1991. Two hundred additional law enforcement officers have been added to the county police force to fight the problem this year alone. This translates into more judicial time as the result of a higher number of narcotic cases and a greater demand for jury trials. As indicated in the Statistical Needs Analysis prepared by the Administrative Office of the Courts, Prince George's County is projected to need 2.7 judges as of July 1, 1990. The county also ranks second highest in the State in the number of filings per judge (2,090) and fifth in the number of pending cases per judge (1,621). I support the need for one additional judge in Prince George's County in Fiscal 1991, and it appears that space will be made available to accommodate this request within existing facilities.

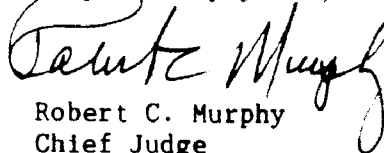
In the Eighth Judicial Circuit, Administrative Judge Kaplan has requested two additional circuit court judges for Baltimore City. He cites numerous problems involving asbestos cases and jury trial prayers. As of September 1989, there are 3,800 asbestos cases pending in Baltimore City, and Judge Kaplan anticipates that this number could increase to nearly 5,000 cases within the next year (Exhibit B-7). In the area of jury trial prayers, Judge Kaplan and Judge Ciotola have piloted efforts to provide immediate jury trials to defendants who are requesting jury trials in the District Court. While these projects have been successful in curbing the growing tide of these cases, the Circuit Court for Baltimore City can on any given month expect over 800 defendants who fall within this jury trial/misdemeanor category. In addition, with the onslaught of drug cases, felony cases are increasing as well. In May of 1987, the Circuit Court for Baltimore City averaged approximately 300 felony defendants a month. This compares to the current monthly average of over 400 felony defendants. In addition, Baltimore City ranks first in the State in the number of filings per judge (2,092), first in pending cases per judge (3,572), and second in the number of attorneys per judge (138/1). In Fiscal 1991, I support one additional circuit court judge for Baltimore City.

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Turning to the District Court, I support Chief Judge Sweeney's request (Exhibit C) for two additional District Court judgeships in Fiscal 1991 -- one each in Harford and Wicomico Counties. It is understood that, if the request for a judgeship is approved in Harford County, the sitting judge would spend two days a week providing assistance to Frederick County. As pointed out in Chief Judge Sweeney's analysis, all of these jurisdictions have significant workload increases over the last several years requiring more and more time on the part of judges currently sitting in these jurisdictions.

In summary, I believe the requests in this certification to be conservative, based on modest projections. I have attached to this letter draft bills providing for the additional judgeships I have recommended. Should you wish further information, I shall be glad to see that it is provided, either now or at the hearings concerning this request.

Respectfully yours,


Robert C. Murphy
Chief Judge

RCM:npg
Enc.

cc: Hon. William Donald Schaefer, Governor
Hon. Laurence Levitan, Chairman, Senate Budget and Taxation Committee
Hon. Walter M. Baker, Chairman, Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee
Hon. Charles J. Ryan, Chairman, House Appropriations Committee
Hon. Daniel M. Long, Chairman, House Judiciary Committee
Hon. Louis L. Goldstein, State Comptroller
Hon. Richard P. Gilbert, Chief Judge, Court of Special Appeals
Hon. Raymond G. Thieme, Jr., Chairman, Conference of Circuit Judges
Hon. Robert F. Sweeney, Chief Judge, District Court
Mr. Charles L. Benton, Secretary, Department of Budget and Fiscal Planning
Hon. William H. Adkins, III, Chairman, Executive Committee of the Maryland Judicial Conference
Circuit Administrative Judges
Hon. Thomas C. Groton, III, Judge, District Court 2, Worcester County
Hon. John S. Landbeck, Jr., Judge, District Court 9, Harford County
Mr. Daryl C. Plevy, Executive Assistant, Office of the Governor
Alan H. Murrell, Esq., State Public Defender
Joseph I. Cassily, Esq., State's Attorney for Harford County
Sandra A. O'Connor, Esq., State's Attorney for Baltimore County
Davis R. Ruark, Esq., State's Attorney for Wicomico County
Stuart O. Simms, Esq., State's Attorney for Baltimore City
Andrew L. Sonner, Esq., State's Attorney for Montgomery County

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Alexander Williams, Jr., Esq., State's Attorney for Prince George's
County

Ms. Sandra E. Banks, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City

Ms. Suzanne Mensh, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County

Mr. Norman L. Pritchett, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Prince George's
County

Ms. Bettie A. Skelton, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Montgomery County

Robert W. McKeever, Esq., Acting State Court Administrator

F. Carvel Payne, Esq., Director, Dept. of Legislative Reference

Mr. Kenneth W. Miller, Budget Analyst, Dept. of Budget and Fiscal
Planning

Mr. James L. Stoops, Administrative Analyst, Dept. of Fiscal Services

Mr. Peter J. Lally, Assistant State Court Administrator

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE NEED FOR
ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIPS IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS

Fiscal 1991

Administrative Office of the Courts
Courts of Appeal Building
Post Office Box 431
Annapolis, Maryland 21404
301/974-2141

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE NEED FOR
ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIPS IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS

Fiscal 1991

I. INTRODUCTION

Chief Judge Robert C. Murphy began an annual procedure of formally certifying to the General Assembly the need for additional judges in Maryland on January 4, 1979. This process, which has become known as the certification process (or judicial allocation plan), was suggested by the Legislative Policy Committee prior to the 1979 session of the legislature. Since its implementation, it has allowed the Judiciary the opportunity to present annually the need for judgeships based on a review of a comprehensive set of workload factors which affect the daily movement of cases through the State's judicial system.

Three different steps are involved in the Chief Judge's Certification Program. The starting point and the subject of this report is a statistical analysis prepared by the Administrative Office of the Courts. Several variables are considered at this interval: actual and projected filings; the number of pending cases per judge; the number of dispositions per judge; the ratio of attorneys to judges; the time required for the filing of criminal, civil, and juvenile cases through disposition and the population per judge for each jurisdiction in Maryland. By reviewing these factors and applying caseload projections, preliminary indications can be made as to whether and where additional judges may be needed. It is important to emphasize that these indicators are only preliminary at this juncture and they are only meant to

act as a guide in determining the need for additional judicial positions. The final decision or position of the Judiciary is not made until the end of the third step.

The second phase of the certification process involves local input. It is at this stage of development, after reviewing the statistical analysis prepared by the Administrative Office of the Courts and assessing local factors, that each circuit administrative judge responds to the need for additional judgeships. This response is given after various informed sources have been consulted. For example, the circuit administrative judge will seek the views of the administrative judge from the county in ascertaining the need for additional judicial resources. The circuit administrative judge will also solicit opinions from members of the bench and bar from that county, State and local legislators, and other individuals involved with providing local support. Based on a thorough review of the local situation, and other factors which may justify the need for increasing judgeships, the circuit administrative judge is asked to address the following points:

- A. Is there agreement or disagreement with the statistical analysis prepared by the Administrative Office of the Courts?
- B. If there is disagreement with the analysis suggesting the need for additional judges, what factors (such as the availability of inter- or intra-circuit assignments or the use of District Court or retired judges, the lack of physical facilities or the lack of fiscal support, improved administrative procedures, etc.) support this view?

- C. If there is disagreement with the analysis against additional judges, what factors (such as the unavailability of inter- or intra-circuit assignment, District Court judges, or retired judges, the availability of physical facilities and local fiscal support, complexity of cases, case delay, demographic or economic factors, etc.) support this view? Are all case-flow management procedures being utilized in order to minimize the need for more judges?
- D. If there is agreement with the formula recommendations, are there physical facilities and anticipated local financial support for any recommended additional judgeships? Does the local delegation of State legislators support this need? What is the position of the local bar and others who might be called upon to support the request for an additional judgeship?

The final phase of the certification plan occurs when the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals reviews the responses from administrative judges as well as the preliminary statistical analysis. Before making a final decision, he may also discuss the request further with the administrative judge or other informed sources. Final certification is then forwarded to the legislative leadership based on a distillation of all the information available to the Chief Judge.

II. METHODOLOGY FOR STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

In order to statistically review the need for judgeships, a variety of factors (or variables) are considered. The first step is to

assess the need of each jurisdiction by reviewing factors that influence workload and performance of the courts. The second step is to assess the specific needs of a jurisdiction by applying a particular formula. If the relative needs analysis and the formula approach both indicate a need for an additional judgeship, it is likely that a solid statistical need exists for a judgeship in that jurisdiction.

Reviewing the time required to terminate cases (performance measure) is one method of ascertaining how the circuit courts are coping with increases in caseload. Table 3 illustrates the average number of days between filing and disposition for all cases terminated over the past four fiscal years (1986-1989). Civil cases consume the most time from date of filing to final disposition. The average time for these cases in Fiscal 1989 is approximately 209 days. Criminal filings are the next highest, averaging 121 days (Fiscal 1989) followed by Juvenile filings which averaged 66 days (Fiscal 1989).

Workload measures are compared in Table 5. These include filings per judge, pending cases per judge, dispositions per judge, population per judge, and attorney/judge ratio. Detailed population figures are found in Table 4. All variables are ranked in Table 6. A distinction is made between predictive factors and performance factors. Predictive factors generally indicate those elements which may affect the amount of business or workload of the courts in the foreseeable future, while performance factors tend to illustrate the ability of the courts to handle the workload. Comparison of these factors (Table 7), provides substantial insight into the relative needs of the jurisdictions in

Maryland in terms of volume and their ability to cope with workload demands.

After reviewing the method for determining relative needs, a more specific analysis of each area of the State is then considered. Projections are developed for Fiscal 1990 and Fiscal 1991 and then applied to a scale to predict numerically the need for judicial positions. The following scale was utilized for Fiscal 1991 projections:

- A. 1,200 case filings in jurisdictions with 1 to 9 judicial officers; and
- B. 1,400 case filings in jurisdictions with 10 or more judicial officers;

The results of the filings standard analysis are shown in Table 8. The first column represents the total 1991 projected filings for civil, criminal, and juvenile cases in each circuit court. The second column represents existing authorized judgeships. The third column shows the number of available full- and part-time masters, both juvenile and domestic relations, and the number of retired judges who are recalled in some jurisdictions for settlement conferences in civil cases. The fourth column combines the second and third columns thereby showing the number of judicial officers. The fifth column indicates the projected number of total case filings per judicial officer. The sixth column shows the estimate of judge needs by applying the appropriate filing standard to the projected adjusted caseload, and the last column represents a preliminary estimate of needed judicial manpower. A surplus of judicial officers is shown by a number in parentheses, while a shortage is shown by a number without parentheses.

III. GENERAL TRENDS WITHIN THE CIRCUIT COURTS

A total of 208,255 circuit court filings were reported in Fiscal 1989, compared to 203,374 cases filed in Fiscal 1988 (excluding juvenile matters filed in Montgomery County). This represents a difference of nearly 5,000 additional filings or an increase of approximately 2.4 percent in total filings. Increases were reported in all three major areas: civil filings, 1.6 percent; criminal filings, 4.4 percent; and juvenile filings, 1.4 percent. (See Table 1.) Since Fiscal 1983, total filings have increased 37 percent or more than 56,000 additional filings (Table 2). The most consistent and significant increases have occurred with criminal filings, chiefly as the result of a large number of cases transferred to the circuit courts from the District Court following a prayer for trial by jury. (The District Court does not conduct jury trials). In Fiscal 1989, it is estimated that 30,983 jury trial requests will be filed in the circuit courts throughout the State. This represented more than 50 percent of the entire criminal caseload for the year.

In 1981, by Ch. 608, the General Assembly enacted a law aimed at reducing the number of demands for jury trials in the District Court. As a result, jury trial prayers dropped by one-half after the first year (infra p. 8). In Fiscal 1983, two years after passage of the law, jury trial prayers had increased almost to the level attained prior to the enactment of Chapter 608. The effectiveness of this law in reducing jury trial prayers was considerably lessened when, in 1984, the Court of Appeals found certain facets of Ch. 608 to be unconstitutional. See Kawamura v. State, 299 Md. 276, 473 A.2d 438 (1984). In Fiscal 1984,

jury trial prayers from the District Court exceeded the 1981 level. As a result of a 1986 decision of the Court of Appeals, the effectiveness of Ch. 608 was further reduced. See Fisher v. State, 305 Md. 357, 504 A.2d 626 (1986). As a practical matter, therefore, Ch. 608 of the Acts of 1981 has no impact upon the jury prayer problem. This was, in part, recognized by an eight-judge committee, chaired by the Honorable Joseph A. Ciotola, which studied extensively the problem of District Court jury trial prayers and made a full report in December of 1987, together with several short- and long-term proposed solutions. A legislative proposal to alleviate the problem, supported by all segments of the criminal justice system (public defenders, private defense bar, State's attorneys, Maryland State Bar Association, and the judiciary), failed of passage at the 1988 session of the General Assembly. (See SB 681/HB 1269 -- Jury Trial -- Criminal Prosecutors.) Since that time, several pilot projects have been conducted to reduce jury trial demands in Baltimore City and Montgomery County by offering an immediate jury trial at nearby court locations. Initially, these programs have been successful in reducing jury trial requests but more information must be collected in the ensuing year to measure overall effectiveness.

Over the years, these requests have climbed from 19,180 in Fiscal 1985 to 23,284 in Fiscal 1986; 28,244 in Fiscal 1987; and 29,784 in Fiscal 1988. During the past year, Fiscal 1989, the number of these cases is estimated to be approximately 30,983 filings. While in most jurisdictions less than two percent of the cases actually result in a jury trial (the defendant waives this right after the case enters the circuit court system), a significant amount of court time is now

required to dispose of these cases. The ever-increasing influx of these cases is the single most important problem affecting the administration of the circuit courts throughout the State.

Jury Trial Prayers Pre- and Post-Gerstung Law (Chapter 608)									
	Pre- Ch. 608	Post-Chapter 608							
	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
Baltimore City*	5,925	2,034	3,209	4,128	5,948	7,407	8,698	8,714	7,905*
Anne Arundel County	503	381	392	459	720	922	1,066	1,343	2,080**
Baltimore County	1,312	1,050	1,424	1,513	2,245	3,363	4,348	4,683	5,398***
Montgomery County	636	489	1,223	1,924	2,631	2,511	3,560	3,955	3,727***
Prince George's County	952	895	1,583	2,755	4,043	4,348	4,003	3,111	2,787***
All Other Counties	<u>2,962</u>	<u>1,399</u>	<u>1,930</u>	<u>2,414</u>	<u>3,593</u>	<u>4,733</u>	<u>6,569</u>	<u>7,978</u>	<u>9,086***</u>
Total	12,290	6,248	9,761	13,193	19,180	23,284	28,244	29,784	30,983

*Based on number of defendants provided by the Criminal Assignment Office of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

**Projected based on 10 months of data.

***Projected based on 11 months of data.

Since the certification process began in January of 1979, 26 circuit court judgeships and nine District Court judgeships have been created. During the 1979 session of the General Assembly, seven circuit court judges were approved -- two in Anne Arundel, one each in Baltimore City, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, and Worcester Counties (Chapter 480, Acts of 1979). In 1980, while the circuit judgeship bills were not enacted (SB 674 and HB 997), one District Court judge was authorized in Howard County (Chapter 266, Acts of 1980). The following year, 1981, the General Assembly approved six circuit court judges under the certification process -- two in Baltimore County, one each in Harford, Howard, Montgomery, and Washington Counties (Chapters 532 and 634 of the Acts of 1981). In 1982, one circuit court judge was approved

in Prince George's County (Chapter 132 of the Acts of 1982). During the 1983 session, one judge was approved for the District Court in Montgomery County (Chapter 141 of the Acts of 1983); two circuit court judgeship requests in Frederick County and Baltimore City were not approved.

In 1984, the General Assembly created five new judicial positions: two District Court judgeships, one each in Prince George's County and Baltimore City (Chapter 107 of the Acts of 1984); and three additional judgeships in the circuit courts, one each in Baltimore, Frederick, and Prince George's Counties (Chapter 191 of the Acts of 1984). During the 1985 session of the General Assembly, two circuit court judgeships were authorized, one each for Montgomery and Prince George's Counties (Chapter 21 of the Acts of 1985). In Fiscal 1986, no additional judgeships were requested or authorized for the circuit courts. One additional judge in Fiscal 1987 was approved for the District Court in Montgomery County (Chapter 208 of the Acts of 1987).

During the 1988 session of the General Assembly, five additional judgeships were created in the circuit courts and two additional judgeships in the District Court (Chapter 473 of the Acts of 1988). This law allocated one additional circuit court judge to each of Baltimore City and Baltimore, Charles, Prince George's and Wicomico Counties. Two District Court judges were also provided, one each in Charles and Prince George's Counties. In Fiscal 1989, four judicial positions were approved: one each in the Circuit Court for Carroll and St. Mary's Counties and one each in the District Court for Anne Arundel and Howard Counties (Chapter 500 of the Acts of 1989). Since the certification

program began over 11 years ago, more than 85 percent of the Judiciary's requests for judgeships have been approved by the General Assembly.

IV. CIRCUIT-BY-CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

First Circuit

The First Judicial Circuit is composed of four counties located in the southern portion of the Eastern Shore of Maryland -- Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester, and Somerset Counties. As of July 1, 1990, it is estimated that the population of the circuit will be 163,000. This represents an increase of nearly 20,000 over the last decade.

Judicial workload in the First Judicial Circuit has increased within the last five years. In Fiscal 1985, overall filings totaled 6,366 as compared to last year (Fiscal 1989) when it is estimated that the circuit will experience 8,811 filings. This represents an increase of 38.4 percent or 2,445 additional filings.

A significant part of the increase in filings can be attributed to a greater number of jury trial prayers emanating from the District Court, as well as more family-related cases, such as paternity/child support and CINA cases. As of May 1989, 648 of the 1,145 criminal filings in the Circuit Court for Wicomico County constituted cases transferred to the circuit courts as a result of a jury trial prayer. This is approximately 56.5 percent of the criminal docket. In Worcester County for the same time period, 348 of 635 criminal cases resulted from jury trial requests. This represents 54.8 percent of the criminal cases.

Second Circuit

The Second Judicial Circuit of Maryland is the five-county area in the northern portion of the Eastern Shore -- Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, and Talbot Counties. Population for the area is projected at 175,500 by July 1, 1990, an increase of nearly 25,000 in the decade of the eighties (Table 4).

Cecil and Queen Anne's Counties have witnessed the largest growth in population over the last decade. Cecil County population will approximate 72,600 as of July 1, 1990, while Queen Anne's County will approximate 33,000 (see Table 4).

With respect to other factors, Talbot County ranks sixth in the State in the number of attorneys per judge (109 to 1) and fourth in the State in the longest disposition of criminal cases (174 days). Kent County also reports the same disposition time in criminal cases.

Third Circuit

The Third Judicial Circuit is comprised of Baltimore and Harford Counties, with a total of 18 judges -- 14 in Baltimore County and four in Harford County. The Circuit Court for Baltimore County is also assisted by one full-time juvenile court master, one part-time master in domestic relations matters, including child custody, one part-time settlement judge, and one part-time master hearing child support matters. There is also one part-time juvenile master in Harford County. Population in the circuit is projected at 803,190 by July 1, 1990.

Over the past five fiscal years, filings have increased 31.2 percent, from 25,144 filings in Fiscal 1985 to 32,996 filings in Fiscal

1989. A significant part of this growth has been in the area of criminal jury trial demands in cases originating in the District Court. In Fiscal 1989, Baltimore County reported 5,398 jury trial prayers -- 15.2 percent higher than the previous fiscal year. As indicated in the following chart, these cases have more than doubled over the past five years in Baltimore County.

	<u>FY 81</u>	<u>FY 82</u>	<u>FY 83</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>	<u>FY 88</u>	<u>FY 89</u>
Motor Vehicle Jury Trial Prayers	250	204	279	322	593	1,102	1,411	1,616	2,019
Criminal Jury Trial Prayers	<u>1,062</u>	<u>846</u>	<u>1,145</u>	<u>1,191</u>	<u>1,652</u>	<u>2,261</u>	<u>2,937</u>	<u>3,067</u>	<u>3,379</u>
	1,312	1,050	1,424	1,513	2,245	3,363	4,348	4,683	5,398

In recent years, a very sizable number of civil money damage cases related to asbestosis have been filed in Baltimore County (1,989 cases as of July, 1989).

Baltimore County is fourth in the State in the number of attorneys per judge (161 to 1), second in population per judge (48,871), fourth in the number of pending cases per judge (1,804), and third in the number of filings per judge (1,863). (See Table 5.) Harford County reported the sixth highest number of pending cases per judge in the State in Fiscal 1989, with 1,504 filings pending per judge and fourth highest in the number of dispositions per judge (1,684).

Fourth Circuit

Allegany, Garrett, and Washington Counties are the three counties comprising the Fourth Judicial Circuit. Located in Western Maryland, this region anticipates a population of 214,500 by July 1, 1990.

Washington County is the largest of the three counties both in population (117,700) and judicial workload (4,894 total filings -- Fiscal 1989). There are three full-time circuit judges seated in Washington County. Allegany County's population is projected at 71,300 by the end of Fiscal 1990 and has two full-time circuit judges. Last year, 2,141 filings were reported in Allegany County. Garrett County has one full-time judge and a population of 25,500.

In terms of increased volume of filings, Washington County has experienced the largest increase in recent years, mostly due to criminal jury trial demands in District Court cases.

Fifth Circuit

The Fifth Judicial Circuit consists of Anne Arundel, Carroll, and Howard Counties. Located between the metropolitan areas of Baltimore and Washington, it has an overall population estimated at 725,800 people. Sixteen full-time judges are authorized in the circuit -- nine in Anne Arundel County, four in Howard County, and three in Carroll County. In addition, there are three full-time juvenile/domestic relations masters in Anne Arundel County, one full-time juvenile master in Carroll County, and two domestic relations/juvenile masters in Howard County.

This circuit remains the fastest growth area in the State. Anne Arundel County ranks fourth in the State in terms of population per judge (47,189); by the end of Fiscal 1990, it is anticipated that the county will have a population of 430,700. Howard County ranks highest

in the rate of population growth (4.39) and sixth in the State in terms of population per judge (41,800).

As to other factors affecting judicial allocation, Howard County ranks third in the number of attorneys to judges (181 to 1) and has the longest elapsed time of civil cases (249 days). Anne Arundel County ranks second in the number of pending cases per judge (2,631); fifth in the number of filings per judge (1,828); and fifth in the number of attorneys to judges (118 to 1). Anne Arundel County holds the second longest elapsed time for criminal cases (175 days), while Carroll County has the second longest disposition time for juvenile matters (83 days).

Sixth Circuit

The Sixth Judicial Circuit is comprised of Frederick and Montgomery Counties, both of which are geographically close to Washington, D.C. Currently, there are 13 full-time circuit court judges in Montgomery County and three full-time judges in Frederick County. In addition, Montgomery County has four full-time domestic relations masters, two part-time masters, and one part-time settlement judge.

Over the past five years, the Sixth Circuit experienced an increase in the overall number of court filings. In Fiscal 1985, there were 19,651 filings reported compared to 27,566 filings estimated for Fiscal 1989. This reflects a growth of 40.2 percent over the past five fiscal years or 7,915 additional court filings. In Montgomery County, the increase was more than 6,600 filings during the same time period. As indicated in the following chart, at least part of this workload

increase is attributable to the greater demand for jury trials originating from the District Court.

	<u>FY 81</u>	<u>FY 82</u>	<u>FY 83</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>	<u>FY 88</u>	<u>FY 89</u>
Motor Vehicle Jury Trial Prayers	357	248	812	1,475	1,561	1,663	2,176	2,154	1,948
Criminal Jury Trial Prayers	<u>279</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>411</u>	<u>449</u>	<u>1,070</u>	<u>1,167</u>	<u>1,384</u>	<u>1,801</u>	<u>1,779</u>
	636	489	1,223	1,924	2,631	2,830	3,560	3,955	3,727

With respect to other workload indicators, Montgomery County ranks highest in the State in population per judge (55,108) and the number of attorneys per judge (311 to 1). It also ranks third in the number of pending cases per judge (2,214) and sixth in terms of filing per judge. As to other performance factors, it ranks the highest in the length of time to dispose of a criminal case (185 days from filing to disposition) and second highest with respect to a civil case (238 days from filing to disposition). Frederick County ranks fifth in the State in population per judge (46,800).

Seventh Circuit

Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's Counties form the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Maryland. There are 23 full-time judges for the circuit, 17 of whom are in Prince George's County. There are three full-time judges in Charles County, two full-time judges in St. Mary's County, and one full-time judge in Calvert County. Six judicial masters are also employed in Prince George's County to dispose of matters in the domestic and spousal and child-support fields. St. Mary's County also employs a juvenile master on a part-time basis.

Approximately 917,400 people reside within the Seventh Judicial Circuit, the second highest populated circuit in the State. Within recent years, the smaller jurisdictions within the circuit have shown significant increases in population (see Table 4). Calvert County shows the second highest annual rate of growth in the State (4.19 by the end of Fiscal 1990 compared to an average for the State of 1.07).

In terms of judicial filings, the Seventh Judicial Circuit reported 45,669 filings in Fiscal 1989. While this represents a slight increase over the previous fiscal year (1.3 percent), it does indicate an increase of 26.6 percent since Fiscal 1985 when 36,066 case filings were reported. Also worth noting (in contrast to many other jurisdictions throughout the State), Prince George's County noted a decrease in jury trial prayers for the second consecutive year.

	<u>FY 81</u>	<u>FY 82</u>	<u>FY 83</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>	<u>FY 88</u>	<u>FY 89</u>
Motor Vehicle Jury Trial Prayers	178	242	669	1,438	1,794	2,040	1,767	1,501	1,253
Criminal Jury Trial Prayers	<u>774</u>	<u>653</u>	<u>914</u>	<u>1,317</u>	<u>2,249</u>	<u>2,308</u>	<u>2,236</u>	<u>1,610</u>	<u>1,534</u>
	952	895	1,583	2,755	4,043	4,348	4,003	3,111	2,787

With respect to comparative workload measures, Prince George's County is first in the number of dispositions per judge (1,837); second in the number of filings per judge (2,090); and fifth in the number of pending cases per judge (1,621). Calvert County ranks second in the number of dispositions per judge (1,796) and third in population per judge (48,200).

Elapsed time data indicate Calvert County is fourth in the disposition of civil cases (219 days) and third in juvenile matters

(83 days). Prince George's County is fifth in the disposition of civil cases (215 days) and fourth in juvenile (77 days). Juvenile cases in St. Mary's County average 75 days (fifth) while criminal filings average 160 days (fifth).

Eighth Circuit

The Eighth Judicial Circuit is the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, which consists of 24 judges and 11 full-time juvenile and domestic relations masters to handle approximately 51,000 case filings each year. One District Court judge is assigned to the court on a rotational basis during the year, along with one part-time retired judge used as a settlement judge for civil cases.

Since Fiscal 1983, there has been a 10,000 case filing increase in Baltimore City (Table 2). Over Fiscal Year 1989, there was a decline in the number of filings, from 53,058 to 51,058 filings. This is partially due to the reduction in the number of jury trial prayers, as illustrated in the following table:

	<u>FY 81</u>	<u>FY 82</u>	<u>FY 83</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>	<u>FY 88</u>	<u>FY 89</u>
Jury Trial Prayers ^a	5,925	2,034	3,209	4,128	5,948	7,407	8,698	8,714	7,905

^aBased on the number of defendants provided by the Criminal Assignment Office of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

The Circuit Court for Baltimore City has docketed over 3,300 complex asbestos cases and anticipates an additional 700 cases in the current fiscal year. Currently, a retired judge has been assigned to these matters on an exclusive basis. Trial of these cases is protracted

and efforts are now firmly under way to mediate these cases through alternative dispute mechanisms of various types, thereby avoiding the necessity for extended trials.

As to other workload considerations, Baltimore City ranks first in the number of filings per judge (2,092), first in the number of pending cases per judge (3,572), and second in the number of attorneys to judges (209 to 1). (See Table 5.) It also ranks second in disposition time for civil cases -- 220 days.

TABLE 1
STATEWIDE CIRCUIT COURT FILINGS BY CASE TYPE
FISCAL YEARS 1979 THROUGH 1989

Case Type	FY 79 Filings (% of Change)	FY 80 Filings (% of Change)	FY 81 Filings ^c (% of Change)	FY 82 Filings ^c (% of Change)	FY 83 Filings (% of Change)	FY 84 Filings (% of Change)	FY 85 Filings (% of Change)	FY 86 Filings (% of Change)	FY 87 Filings (% of Change)	FY 88 Filings (% of Change)	FY 89 ^d Filings (% of Change)
Civil ^a	81,064 (+ 8.5%)	86,295 (+ 6.5%)	75,336 (- 12.7%)	81,633 (+ 8.4%)	91,255 (+ 11.8%)	97,674 (+ 7.0%)	102,030 (+ 4.50%)	106,716 (+ 4.59%)	106,193 (- 0.5%)	112,645 (+ 6.1%)	114,508 (+ 1.6%)
Criminal	38,516 (+ 7.80%)	39,007 (+ 1.27%)	46,061 (+ 18.08%)	30,575 (- 33.62%)	33,862 (+ 10.75%)	36,738 (+ 8.49%)	42,547 (+ 15.80%)	48,660 (+ 14.36%)	55,247 (+ 13.5%)	57,923 (+ 4.8%)	60,478 (+ 4.4%)
Juvenile ^b	23,487 (+ 4.51%)	24,117 (+ 2.68%)	22,961 (- 4.79%)	26,481 (+ 15.33%)	26,518 (+ 0.13%)	26,626 (+ 0.40%)	27,387 (+ 2.90%)	30,834 (+ 12.58%)	32,439 (+ 5.2%)	32,806 (+ 1.1%)	33,269 (+ 1.4%)
Total	143,067 (+ 7.63%)	149,419 (+ 4.43%)	144,358 (- 3.38%)	138,689 (- 3.93%)	151,635 (+ 6.92%)	161,038 (+ 6.20%)	171,964 (+ 6.78%)	186,210 (+ 8.28%)	193,879 (+ 4.1%)	203,374 (+ 4.9%)	208,255 (+ 2.4%)

^aBeginning in Fiscal 1985, "Law" and "Equity" were combined into one category and named "Civil."

^bExcludes juvenile causes in Montgomery County District Court.

^cDuring Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1982, reopened cases were counted when a hearing was held. In all other fiscal years, reopened cases are recorded at the time of the filing of the petition.

^dFor Fiscal Year 1989, filings in most jurisdictions are based on an extrapolation of data for the first 11 months of the fiscal year.

^eBeginning in Fiscal 1982, Baltimore City changed its criminal counting procedures from individual charges to cases which are defined as charges arising out of a single incident.

TABLE 2

PROJECTIONS OF CIRCUIT COURT FILINGS FOR
EACH JURISDICTION IN MARYLAND THROUGH 1991

Circuit/ Jurisdiction	Actual							Projected	
	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89 ^a	FY 90 ^b	FY 91 ^b
<u>First Circuit</u>	6,198	6,398	6,366	7,552	7,670	7,930	8,811	8,343	8,558
Dorchester	1,156	1,305	1,480	1,837	1,865	1,726	1,782	1,726	1,696
Somerset	675	800	759	940	1,021	1,108	1,354	1,438	1,526
Wicomico	2,669	2,583	2,245	2,644	2,604	2,994	3,578	3,097	3,272
Worcester	1,698	1,710	1,882	2,131	2,180	2,102	2,097	2,082	2,064
<u>Second Circuit</u>	5,602	5,369	5,625	5,891	6,259	6,939	7,711	7,825	8,264
Caroline	750	687	897	977	1,016	1,180	1,239	1,330	1,419
Cecil	2,311	2,356	2,484	2,376	2,549	2,897	3,101	3,207	3,345
Kent	430	388	372	551	668	643	697	743	784
Queen Anne's	1,054	991	939	944	951	1,045	1,267	1,317	1,423
Talbot	1,057	947	933	1,043	1,075	1,174	1,407	1,228	1,293
<u>Third Circuit</u>	22,281	22,931	25,144	28,487	29,792	31,968	32,996	34,024	35,052
Baltimore	18,341	18,352	20,176	23,137	24,325	25,509	26,086	26,663	27,240
Harford	3,940	4,579	4,968	5,350	5,467	6,459	6,910	7,361	7,812
<u>Fourth Circuit</u>	5,130	5,378	5,947	6,645	6,679	7,463	7,991	8,317	8,739
Allegany	1,577	1,544	1,702	1,935	1,828	2,052	2,141	2,178	2,249
Garrett	724	701	718	684	747	906	956	1,006	1,056
Washington	2,829	3,133	3,527	4,026	4,104	4,505	4,894	5,133	5,434
<u>Fifth Circuit</u>	19,906	23,727	26,037	26,681	25,329	25,611	26,423	27,054	27,827
Anne Arundel	13,198	16,501	18,250	18,257	16,723	15,717	16,460	16,191	16,272
Carroll	3,190	3,434	3,543	3,603	3,757	4,049	4,049	4,272	4,435
Howard	3,518	3,792	4,244	4,821	4,849	5,845	5,914	6,591	7,120
<u>Sixth Circuit</u>	17,139	18,465	19,651	20,837	22,265	25,328	27,566	29,704	31,944
Frederick ^c	2,357	2,574	2,718	3,163	3,388	3,805	4,020	4,234	4,449
Montgomery ^c	14,782	15,891	16,933	17,674	18,877	21,523	23,546	25,470	27,495
<u>Seventh Circuit</u>	32,485	35,561	36,066	39,422	43,583	45,077	45,699	46,161	46,938
Calvert	1,156	1,317	1,467	1,585	1,536	1,695	1,757	1,812	1,879
Charles	3,126	3,010	3,195	3,804	4,710	4,733	4,728	4,741	4,750
Prince George's	26,551	29,653	29,916	32,542	34,525	35,314	35,532	35,750	35,968
St. Mary's	1,652	1,581	1,488	1,491	2,812	3,335	3,682	3,858	4,341
<u>Eighth Circuit</u>	42,894	43,209	47,128	50,695	52,302	53,058	51,058	52,239	52,424
Baltimore City	42,894	43,209	47,128	50,695	52,302	53,058	51,058	52,239	52,424
Statewide	151,635	161,038	171,964	186,210	193,879	203,374	208,255	213,667	219,746

^aFor Fiscal Year 1989, filings are based on an extrapolation of data for the first 11 months of the fiscal year.

^bFor Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991, projections are based on a linear regression method of forecasting utilizing data from Fiscal Year 1986 through Fiscal Year 1989. In some instances, data may be deleted because it may skew projections.

^cExcludes juvenile cases heard in Montgomery County.

TABLE 3
FILING TO DISPOSITION OF CASES TERMINATED
IN FISCAL 1989, 1988, 1987, and 1986

	Average in Days - Filing to Disposition							
	All Criminal Cases				Excluding Cases Over 360 Days*			
	'86	'87	'88	'89	'86	'87	'88	'89
<u>First Circuit</u>								
Dorchester	140	135	99	111	113	121	98	111
Somerset	115	129	159	169	115	128	132	105
Wicomico	92	100	94	96	89	97	94	95
Worcester	123	113	130	116	110	112	124	113
<u>Second Circuit</u>								
Caroline	170	169	176	157	163	160	170	143
Cecil	164	163	183	149	159	146	150	145
Kent	140	173	232	192	129	125	113	174
Queen Anne's	150	158	156	156	123	134	134	130
Talbot	128	237	189	190	126	186	174	174
<u>Third Circuit</u>								
Baltimore	137	138	158	133	106	125	105	87
Harford	210	212	209	206	161	166	147	154
<u>Fourth Circuit</u>								
Allegany	163	182	195	165	144	165	173	145
Garrett	165	124	116	118	160	124	107	118
Washington	165	156	139	144	157	146	129	139
<u>Fifth Circuit</u>								
Anne Arundel	171	181	178	196	143	149	150	151
Carroll	192	237	240	193	150	161	199	175
Howard	150	156	190	167	131	135	138	134
<u>Sixth Circuit</u>								
Frederick	119	134	191	189	111	128	155	157
Montgomery	194	226	234	246	168	178	175	185
<u>Seventh Circuit</u>								
Calvert	115	95	104	97	105	95	98	97
Charles	160	154	152	155	154	141	146	148
Prince George's	117	119	127	140	109	111	114	124
St. Mary's	130	134	233	202	114	127	149	160
<u>Eighth Circuit</u>								
Baltimore City	93	97	109	116	76	81	90	90
Statewide	126	132	152	158	106	112	120	121

*This column excludes older cases to give the reader an indication of what the average time would be eliminating those cases which perhaps should have been reported as terminated to the State information system. Approximately 90 to 95 percent of the cases are disposed within this time period.

Note - The figures used for Fiscal 1989 are as of March 1989.

TABLE 3 (contd.)
FILING TO DISPOSITION OF CASES TERMINATED
IN FISCAL 1989, 1988, 1987, and 1986

	Average in Days - Filing to Disposition							
	All Civil Cases				Excluding Cases Over 721 Days*			
	'86	'87	'88	'89	'86	'87	'88	'89
<u>First Circuit</u>								
Dorchester	472	222	236	203	141	148	172	135
Somerset	159	163	174	207	116	98	109	121
Wicomico	195	228	258	227	154	179	185	179
Worcester	193	211	187	204	174	177	163	169
<u>Second Circuit</u>								
Caroline	240	202	209	218	197	179	165	168
Cecil	181	247	195	249	152	143	156	175
Kent	140	214	238	215	107	141	179	135
Queen Anne's	191	223	221	264	160	181	182	185
Talbot	208	227	253	251	158	163	171	176
<u>Third Circuit</u>								
Baltimore	299	326	332	346	210	213	207	202
Harford	248	322	N/A	546	176	186	187	204
<u>Fourth Circuit</u>								
Allegany	328	294	N/A	509	232	216	282	191
Garrett	196	208	189	179	189	187	167	169
Washington	240	238	230	230	170	182	175	176
<u>Fifth Circuit</u>								
Anne Arundel	248	399	308	300	184	228	203	204
Carroll	322	346	286	262	151	187	180	201
Howard	288	364	509	330	225	262	256	249
<u>Sixth Circuit</u>								
Frederick	243	224	258	235	173	184	185	188
Montgomery	405	369	355	409	245	242	258	238
<u>Seventh Circuit</u>								
Calvert	274	253	257	314	189	191	193	219
Charles	240	241	229	223	193	192	181	182
Prince George's	317	338	325	336	241	206	217	215
St. Mary's	202	205	266	222	184	173	186	164
<u>Eighth Circuit</u>								
Baltimore City	303	375	375	370	194	243	216	220
Statewide	299	333	354	343	204	214	213	209

*This column excludes older cases to give the reader an indication of what the average time would be eliminating those cases which perhaps should have been reported as terminated to the State information system. Approximately 90 to 95 percent of the cases are disposed within this time period.

Notes: (1) The figures used for Fiscal 1989 are as of March 1989.

TABLE 3 (contd.)
 FILING TO DISPOSITION OF CASES TERMINATED
 IN FISCAL 1989, 1988, 1987, and 1986

	Average in Days - Filing to Disposition							
	All Juvenile Cases				Excluding Cases Over 271 Days*			
	'86	'87	'88	'89	'86	'87	'88	'89
<u>First Circuit</u>								
Dorchester	54	37	31	32	32	37	31	32
Somerset	25	35	17	15	14	19	12	15
Wicomico	37	53	39	32	34	35	37	32
Worcester	65	73	76	70	59	58	56	54
<u>Second Circuit</u>								
Caroline	50	55	82	84	50	50	72	48
Cecil	46	75	61	120	46	56	56	60
Kent	38	37	57	58	38	37	43	58
Queen Anne's	82	55	55	43	35	47	51	43
Talbot	69	81	65	46	69	60	57	46
<u>Third Circuit</u>								
Baltimore	63	59	143	54	51	48	46	49
Harford	74	78	60	56	55	59	38	52
<u>Fourth Circuit</u>								
Allegany	39	79	65	47	38	67	57	45
Garrett	51	38	50	50	51	38	50	50
Washington	43	50	41	50	43	43	40	49
<u>Fifth Circuit</u>								
Anne Arundel	80	87	92	90	74	80	84	83
Carroll	74	91	92	63	69	82	78	57
Howard	74	83	79	65	64	72	65	54
<u>Sixth Circuit</u>								
Frederick	69	81	86	129	68	70	78	73
Montgomery	115	171	145	156	85	106	108	115
<u>Seventh Circuit</u>								
Calvert	122	154	111	173	77	81	94	83
Charles	68	66	76	72	66	65	68	72
Prince George's	76	75	76	84	64	71	72	77
St. Mary's	134	95	98	94	73	82	94	75
<u>Eighth Circuit</u>								
Baltimore City	90	119	102	87	68	65	65	65
Statewide	83	101	111	83	66	66	67	66

*This column excludes older cases to give the reader an indication of what the average time would be eliminating those cases which perhaps should have been reported as terminated to the State information system. Approximately 90 to 95 percent of the cases are disposed within this time period.

Note - The figures used for Fiscal 1989 are as of March 1989.

TABLE 4

MARYLAND POPULATION CHANGE BETWEEN 1970 AND 1980 CENSUS
AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS THROUGH JULY 1, 1990

Circuit/ Jurisdiction	Actual Population		Actual Annual Rate of Change	Population Projections		Projected Annual Rate of Change
	April 1, 1970	April 1, 1980		July 1, 1980 ^a	July 1, 1990 ^b	
<u>First Circuit</u>	127,007	145,240	1.44	145,700	163,000	1.19
Dorchester	29,405	30,623	0.41	30,650	29,800	-0.28
Somerset	18,924	19,188	0.14	19,200	19,700	0.26
Wicomico	54,236	64,540	1.9	64,800	74,000	1.42
Worcester	24,442	30,889	2.64	31,050	39,500	2.72
<u>Second Circuit</u>	131,322	151,380	1.53	151,890	175,500	1.55
Caroline	19,781	23,143	1.7	23,230	25,300	0.89
Cecil	53,291	60,430	1.34	60,610	72,600	1.98
Kent	16,146	16,695	0.34	16,710	16,900	0.11
Queen Anne's	18,422	25,508	3.85	25,690	32,800	2.77
Talbot	23,682	25,604	0.81	25,650	27,900	0.88
<u>Third Circuit</u>	735,787	801,545	0.89	803,190	857,800	0.68
Baltimore	620,409	655,615	0.57	656,500	687,800	0.48
Harford	115,378	145,930	2.65	146,690	170,000	1.59
<u>Fourth Circuit</u>	209,349	221,132	0.56	220,400	214,500	-0.27
Allegany	84,044	80,548	-0.42	80,460	71,300	-1.14
Garrett	21,476	27,498	2.34	26,620	25,500	-0.42
Washington	103,829	113,086	0.89	113,320	117,700	0.39
<u>Fifth Circuit</u>	429,442	585,703	3.64	589,610	725,800	2.31
Anne Arundel	298,042	370,775	2.44	372,590	430,700	1.56
Carroll	69,006	96,356	4.0	97,040	122,400	2.61
Howard	62,394	118,572	9.0	119,980	172,700	4.39
<u>Sixth Circuit</u>	607,736	693,845	1.42	695,460	876,500	2.60
Frederick	84,927	114,792	3.52	115,000	143,000	2.43
Montgomery	522,809	579,053	1.08	580,460	733,500	2.64
<u>Seventh Circuit</u>	777,467	832,355	0.71	833,740	917,400	1.00
Calvert	20,682	34,638	6.75	34,990	49,600	4.18
Charles	47,678	72,751	5.26	73,380	100,300	3.67
Prince George's	661,719	665,071	0.05	665,160	693,500	0.43
St. Mary's	47,388	59,895	2.64	60,210	74,000	2.29
<u>Eighth Circuit</u>						
Baltimore City	905,787	786,775	-1.31	783,800	743,900	-0.51
STATEWIDE	3,923,897	4,217,975	0.75	4,223,790	4,674,400	1.07

SOURCES: Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report, 1980, and Maryland Population Report July 1, 1986 and Projections to 1991, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Center for Health Statistics.

^aThe July 1, 1980 population estimate was prepared by the Center for Health Statistics by adding to the 1980 census population (April 1, 1980) 1/40th the change between the 1970 and 1980 censuses for each political subdivision. The subdivisions were then summed to obtain the total state population.

^bChange in population from one year to the next is dependent upon two factors -- natural increase and net migration. Natural increase is the excess of births over deaths. Net migration is the difference between the number of people moving into an area and the number moving out. For further information, see source documents above.

TABLE 5
COMPARATIVE WORKLOAD MEASURES PER CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE^a
(Fiscal Year 1989)

Jurisdiction (Number of Judges)	(1) Filings Per Judge (Rank)	(2) Pending Cases ^b Per Judge (Rank)	(3) Dispositions ^c Per Judge (Rank)	(4) Population ^d Per Judge (Rank)	(5) Attorney/Judge Ratio
<u>First Circuit</u>					
Dorchester (1)	1,782 (7)	1,285 (7)	1,240 (15)	29,900 (15)	28 (20)
Somerset (1)	1,354 (15)	639 (18)	1,243 (14)	19,600 (20)	12 (23)
Wicomico (3)	1,192 (20)	489 (20)	1,052 (18)	24,333 (19)	44 (13)
Worcester (2)	1,048 (22)	446 (21)	1,040 (20)	19,350 (21)	41 (15)
<u>Second Circuit</u>					
Caroline (1)	1,239 (19)	560 (19)	1,212 (16)	25,100 (18)	28 (19)
Cecil (2)	1,550 (12)	816 (14)	1,464 (7)	35,700 (11)	38 (17)
Kent (1)	697 (24)	363 (24)	573 (23)	16,900 (22)	39 (16)
Queen Anne's (1)	1,267 (18)	434 (22)	1,196 (17)	32,100 (13)	50 (12)
Talbot (1)	1,407 (14)	674 (17)	1,339 (11)	27,800 (16)	109 (6)
<u>Third Circuit</u>					
Baltimore (14)	1,863 (3)	1,804 (4)	1,603 (5)	48,871 (2)	161 (4)
Harford (4)	1,727 (9)	1,504 (6)	1,684 (4)	41,800 (6)	68 (8)
<u>Fourth Circuit</u>					
Allegany (2)	1,070 (21)	876 (13)	868 (22)	36,250 (10)	44 (13)
Garrett (1)	956 (23)	368 (23)	881 (21)	25,800 (17)	23 (22)
Washington (3)	1,631 (10)	917 (12)	1,464 (7)	39,067 (9)	42 (14)
<u>Fifth Circuit</u>					
Anne Arundel (9)	1,828 (5)	2,631 (2)	1,298 (12)	47,189 (4)	118 (5)
Carroll (3)	1,349 (16)	802 (15)	1,244 (13)	40,800 (7)	58 (10)
Howard (4)	1,478 (13)	1,104 (8)	1,342 (10)	41,800 (6)	181 (3)
<u>Sixth Circuit</u>					
Frederick ^f (3)	1,340 (17)	983 (9)	1,049 (19)	46,800 (5)	63 (9)
Montgomery (13)	1,811 (6)	2,214 (3)	1,445 (8)	55,108 (1)	311 (1)
<u>Seventh Circuit</u>					
Calvert (1)	1,757 (8)	925 (10)	1,796 (2)	48,200 (3)	57 (11)
Charles (3)	1,576 (11)	775 (16)	1,377 (9)	32,533 (12)	29 (18)
Prince George's (17)	2,090 (2)	1,621 (5)	1,837 (1)	40,641 (8)	81 (7)
St. Mary's (2)	1,841 (4)	926 (11)	1,581 (6)	36,250 (10)	27 (21)
<u>Eighth Circuit</u>					
Baltimore City (24)	2,092 (1)	3,572 (1)	1,755 (3)	31,146 (14)	209 (2)
State (116)	1,788	1,937	1,520	40,296	138

^aThe number of judges used in developing the rankings in this chart is based on the number authorized in Fiscal 1990 (116 statewide).

^bThe pending cases reflect those active cases which were pending as of April 30, 1989.

^cThe disposition statistics used were based on an extrapolation of data using the first eleven months of Fiscal 1989 as a base.

^dPopulation estimate for July 1, 1989, issued by the Maryland Center for Health Statistics.

^eAttorney statistics obtained from the Administrator of the Clients' Security Trust Fund of the Bar of Maryland as of June 19, 1989. Out-of-state attorneys are not included in these ratios.

^fExcludes juvenile cases in Montgomery County District Court.

TABLE 6
COMPARED RANKING OF VARIOUS FACTORS AFFECTING JUDGESHIP ALLOCATION

	Ranking of Predictive Factors				Ranking of Performance Factors (Inverted Ranking Used ^a to Show Longest Times)		
	Filings	Popu- lation	Pending Cases	Attorneys	Time/ Civil	Time/ Criminal	Time/ Juvenile
<u>First Circuit</u>							
Dorchester	7	14	7	20	135 (22)	111 (19)	32 (22)
Somerset	15	19	18	23	121 (24)	105 (20)	15 (24)
Wicomico	20	18	20	13	179 (14)	95 (22)	32 (23)
Worcester	22	20	21	15	169 (18)	115 (18)	54 (12)
<u>Second Circuit</u>							
Caroline	19	17	19	19	168 (20)	143 (12)	48 (18)
Cecil	12	11	14	17	175 (17)	145 (10)	60 (9)
Kent	24	21	24	16	135 (23)	174 (3)	58 (10)
Queen Anne's	18	13	22	12	185 (12)	130 (15)	43 (21)
Talbot	14	15	17	6	176 (15)	174 (4)	46 (19)
<u>Third Circuit</u>							
Baltimore	3	2	4	4	202 (8)	87 (24)	49 (16)
Harford	9	6	6	8	204 (6)	154 (7)	52 (14)
<u>Fourth Circuit</u>							
Allegany	21	10	13	13	191 (10)	145 (11)	45 (20)
Garrett	23	16	23	22	169 (19)	118 (17)	50 (15)
Washington	10	9	12	14	176 (16)	139 (13)	49 (17)
<u>Fifth Circuit</u>							
Anne Arundel	5	4	2	5	204 (7)	151 (8)	83 (2)
Carroll	16	7	15	10	201 (9)	175 (2)	57 (11)
Howard	13	6	8	3	249 (1)	134 (14)	54 (13)
<u>Sixth Circuit</u>							
Frederick	17	5	9	10	188 (11)	157 (6)	73 (6)
Montgomery	8	1	3	1	238 (2)	185 (1)	115 (1)
<u>Seventh Circuit</u>							
Calvert	8	3	10	11	219 (4)	97 (21)	83 (3)
Charles	11	12	16	18	182 (13)	148 (9)	72 (7)
Prince George's	2	8	5	7	215 (5)	124 (16)	77 (4)
St. Mary's	4	10	11	21	164 (21)	160 (5)	75 (5)
<u>Eighth Circuit</u>							
Baltimore City	1	14	1	2	220 (3)	90 (23)	65 (8)

^a Lower number indicates greater need for judgeship. (So, for example, a number one ranking of a predictive factor would indicate a higher amount of volume whereas a number one ranking of a performance factor would indicate a slower ability to handle workload.)

TABLE 7

COLLECTIVE RANKING OF JURISDICTIONS
BY BOTH PREDICTIVE AND PERFORMANCE FACTORS**
(FISCAL 1989)

Summary of Predictive Factors by Jurisdiction*		Summary of Performance Factors by Jurisdiction*	
1. Baltimore City	(3.0)	1. Montgomery County	(1.3)
2. Baltimore County	(3.28)	2. Anne Arundel County	(5.7)
3. Montgomery County	(3.71)	3. Carroll County	(7.3)
4. Anne Arundel County	(4.00)	4. Frederick County	(7.7)
5. Prince George's County	(4.42)	5. Prince George's County	(8.3)
6. Harford County	(7.57)	6. Harford County	(9.0)
7. Calvert County	(8.28)	7. Howard County	(9.3)
8. Howard County	(9.14)	8. Calvert County	(9.3)
9. St. Mary's County	(9.28)	9. Charles County	(9.7)
10. Dorchester County	(9.85)	10. St. Mary's County	(10.3)
11. Washington County	(11.0)	11. Baltimore City	(11.3)
12. Frederick County	(11.85)	12. Cecil County	(12.0)
13. Cecil County	(13.14)	13. Kent County	(12.0)
14. Charles County	(13.57)	14. Talbot County	(12.7)
14. Carroll County	(13.57)	15. Allegany County	(13.7)
15. Talbot County	(13.85)	16. Washington County	(15.3)
16. Allegany County	(16.00)	17. Worcester County	(16.0)
17. Queen Anne's County	(17.57)	18. Queen Anne's County	(16.0)
17. Somerset County	(17.57)	19. Baltimore County	(16.0)
18. Caroline County	(18.71)	20. Caroline County	(16.7)
18. Wicomico County	(18.71)	21. Garrett County	(17.0)
19. Worcester County	(19.57)	22. Wicomico County	(19.7)
20. Garrett County	(21.85)	23. Dorchester County	(21.0)
21. Kent County	(22.42)	24. Somerset County	(22.7)

*Collective ranking determined by assigning a weight of three to filings per judge, a weight of one to population per judge, a weight of two to pending cases per judge, and a weight of one to attorney/judge ratio.

*Collective ranking determined by assigning an equal weight (of one) to the filing to disposition times of criminal, civil, and juvenile cases. (Inverted ranking to show longest times.)

**Lower number indicates greater need for judgeship so, for example, a number one ranking of a predictive factor would indicate a higher amount of volume whereas a number one ranking of a performance factor would indicate a slower ability to handle workload. If a jurisdiction is listed near the top of both lists, then this shows that a relatively strong need exists for a judge based on the variables considered.

TABLE 8

PROJECTED NUMBER OF ESTIMATED NEED FOR ADDITIONAL JUDGES IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS

	Projected Filings 1991	No. of Judges	No. of Masters and Other Judicial Officers ^b	Adjusted Number Judicial Officers	Average Projected No. of Filings Per Judicial Officer 1991	Judicial Officers by Standard ^c	Addtl. Judges Needed ^d
<u>First Circuit</u>							
Dorchester	1,696	1	0	1.0	1,696	1.4	0.4
Somerset	1,526	1	0	1.0	1,526	1.3	0.3
Wicomico	3,272	3	0	3.0	1,090	2.7	(0.3)
Worcester	2,064	2	0	2.0	1,032	1.7	(0.3)
Circuit Total	8,558	7	0	7.0	1,222	7.1	0.1
<u>Second Circuit</u>							
Caroline	1,419	1	0	1.0	1,419	1.2	0.2
Cecil	3,345	2	0	2.0	1,673	2.8	0.8
Kent	784	1	0	1.0	784	0.7	(0.3)
Queen Anne's	1,423	1	0	1.0	1,423	1.2	0.2
Talbot	1,293	1	0	1.0	1,293	1.1	0.1
Circuit Total	8,264	6	0	6.0	1,377	7.0	1.0
<u>Third Circuit</u>							
Baltimore	27,240	14	2.8	16.8	1,621	19.4	2.6
Harford	7,827	4	0.6	4.6	1,701	6.5	1.9
Circuit Total	35,067	18	3.4	21.4	1,638	25.9	4.5
<u>Fourth Circuit</u>							
Allegany	2,249	2	0	2.0	1,125	1.9	(0.1)
Garrett	1,056	1	0	1.0	1,056	0.9	(0.1)
Washington	5,434	3	0	3.0	1,811	4.5	1.5
Circuit Total	8,739	6	0	6.0	1,456	7.3	1.3
<u>Fifth Circuit</u>							
Anne Arundel	16,272	9	3.0	12.0	1,356	11.6	(0.4)
Carroll	4,435	3	1.0	4.0	1,108	3.7	(0.3)
Howard	7,120	4	2.0	6.0	1,186	5.9	(0.1)
Circuit Total	27,827	16	6.0	22.0	1,264	21.2	(0.8)
<u>Sixth Circuit</u>							
Frederick	4,449	3	0	3.0	1,483	3.7	0.7
Montgomery	27,645	13	5.4	18.4	1,502	19.7	1.3
Circuit Total	32,094	16	5.4	21.4	1,499	23.4	2.0
<u>Seventh Circuit</u>							
Calvert	1,879	1	0	1.0	1,879	1.6	0.6
Charles	4,750	3	0	3.0	1,583	3.9	0.9
Prince George's	35,968	17	6.0	23.0	1,563	25.7	2.7
St. Mary's	4,341	2	0.2	2.2	1,973	3.6	1.4
Circuit Total	46,938	23	6.2	29.2	1,607	34.8	5.6
<u>Eighth Circuit</u>							
Baltimore City	52,424	24	12.6	36.6	1,432	37.4	0.8

^a Circuit courts in both Harford and Montgomery Counties hear matters that would ordinarily be heard by the Orphans' Court. Accordingly, case filings were added to projections in each jurisdiction. Approximately 15 case filings were added to Harford County's projection and 150 case filings to Montgomery County's projection for Fiscal 1991.

^b Part-time juvenile masters in some jurisdictions are calculated as a percentage of a judicial officer because of the number of filings handled yearly by these individuals. Judgeship count for Baltimore City includes one District Court judge who is assigned to the Circuit Court of Baltimore City on an annual basis for about 8-1/2 months. This amounts to about 0.7 of additional judicial assistance yearly. Also included in the number of other judicial officers are retired judges who are recalled in some jurisdictions for settlement conferences in civil cases on a fixed "two-day-a-week" schedule. Full-time and part-time domestic masters are included in this column but not masters who are compensated on a fee basis.

This column does not reflect the use of retired judges recalled to service because of unfilled judicial vacancies and illnesses of active judges to sit on the trial of cases for designated periods of time. In Fiscal 1989, a total of 503.9 judge days (excluding settlement conferences) were provided by retired circuit court judges.

(continued)

Table 8 footnote (continued)

Although efforts have been made to establish a weighted caseload statistical system, it has not been practicable to do so effectively. Obviously, in terms of time and complexity, some cases are many times more demanding than others. While each circuit court tends to have equal shares of these more difficult cases, some have impacted only certain circuit courts in very substantial numbers; e.g., asbestos litigation in Baltimore City (4,000 pending cases) and Baltimore County (approximately 2,000 pending cases). The trial of these cases takes in the extreme sometimes 8-12 weeks. The same rationale is applicable in death penalty cases and savings and loan litigation. Account is individually taken of these cases in the final determination of the number of judges to be requested.

Increases in the number of projected filings is due in large part to the influx of criminal cases transferred to the circuit courts from the District Court where the defendant is entitled to and demands a jury trial. Less than 2 percent of these cases (total filings of 30,983 estimated in Fiscal 1989) actually results in jury trials; most are disposed of by plea negotiation between the prosecution and defense rather than by actual trial.

^cThe scale utilized for this column in Fiscal 1991 is as follows: 1200 filings - 1 to 9 judicial officers and 1400 filings - 10 or more judicial officers.

^dA need for additional judgeships is shown by a number without parentheses, whereas, a surplus in judgeships is shown by a number in parentheses.



The Second Judicial Circuit of Maryland

CIRCUIT COURT FOR CAROLINE COUNTY

J. OWEN WISE
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

COURT HOUSE
P. O. BOX 356
DENTON, MARYLAND 21629
301-479-2303

September 29, 1989

Robert W. McKeever, Esquire
Deputy State Court Administrator
Administrative Office of the Courts
Courts of Appeal Building
361 Rowe Boulevard
Post Office Box 431
Annapolis, Maryland 21404

Dear Bob:

This is in response to your memorandum of September 5 requesting our comments on the need for additional judgeships in this Circuit.

After carefully reviewing the analysis' attachments and consulting with each of the County Administrative Judges, it was concluded that we are in agreement with the recommendation. It is apparent that Cecil County continues to be the county in most need of an additional judge. In the past, the judges of the four lower counties, even at considerable inconvenience (round trip to Elkton from Easton - 3 1/2 hours, Denton - 3 hours, Centreville - 2 hours and Chestertown - 1 1/2 hours), were willing and able to give assistance to Cecil County. However, as a result of the increased workload in their counties, assistance to Cecil County has been decreasing.

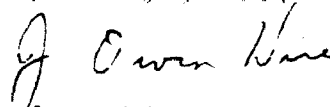
Had it not been for Chief Judge Murphy readily permitting us to use retired judges throughout the Circuit, combined with the efficiency of the assignment clerks, the initiation of the settlement conference program, and the excellent health of our judges in fiscal '88 (less than one day sick leave per judge), widespread and frequent postponements of entire dockets would have resulted.

Judge Cole reported that space would be available and the county commissioners would provide the required financing for the additional judge. He also feels the local delegation of state legislators and local bar would support the request for an additional judgeship if the Chief Judge believes the need is warranted.

Robert W. McKeever, Esquire
September 29, 1989
Page 2

One item that we believe should be reconsidered is the increase in the new scale from 1000 to 1200 filings. We would ask that you take into account the additional responsibilities each county administrative judge must deal with throughout the year which reduces the time available for disposing of cases.

Very truly yours,



J. Owen Wise
Circuit Administrative Judge

JOW:egc

copy to: The Honorable Donaldson C. Cole
County Administrative Judge
Circuit Court for Cecil County

The Honorable Robert C. Murphy
Chief Judge
Court of Appeals of Maryland



EXHIBIT B-2

The Circuit Court for Baltimore County

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

FRANK E. CICONE

CHIEF JUDGE

AND

CIRCUIT ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

COUNTY COURTS BUILDING

TOWSON, MARYLAND 21204

(301) 494-2500

September 26, 1989

Honorable Robert C. Murphy
Chief Judge
Court of Appeals of Maryland
County Courts Building
Towson, Maryland 21204

Dear Chief Judge Murphy:

As requested, we are responding to the Statistical Needs Analysis for Additional Judgeships in the Circuit Courts - Fiscal 1991. As the Circuit Administrative Judge, I concur with the report's recommendations as to the need for 2.6 additional judges in Baltimore County and an additional 1.9 judges in Harford County. We will submit that Baltimore County is in need of an additional judgeship to address its demanding workload, while Harford County will not request a judgeship at this time despite a growth in case volume of 40.1% since FY '85. It appears that if this trend continues, Harford County will need an additional judge in FY '92. Until that time, Baltimore County and Harford County will pool its collective resources to address this caseload growth.

The Bench in Baltimore County is hard working and can't be expected to work any harder than it has been and will continue to work. To expect more from this Bench is like putting spurs to a horse that is already running as fast as it can.

The Court in Baltimore County has experienced significant increases that have consumed increasingly greater amounts of judicial time. In the civil area, jury trials have increased by 14.0% while the statewide volume increased by only 3.3%; court trials have increased by 16.9% while the statewide volume decreased by 23.6%; and hearings increased by 71.8% while the statewide volume increased by 9.2%. The time required to try a civil jury case increased by 118% with the length of court trials increasing by 11.1%. It is apparent that the nature of the

Honorable Robert C. Murphy
September 26, 1989
Page 2

civil caseload is characterized by many complex and protracted types of litigation which are not limited only to the asbestos cases before the Court.

It is interesting to note, that we are seeing more and more lawyers from Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

In criminal cases, filings have increased by 12.1% compared to 4.4% statewide. While prayers for jury trials now amount to 56.2% of the criminal caseload, indictments and informations have increased by 39.9% from FY '88. Criminal hearings have increased by 12.6% and jury trials by 13.5% which are three times the statewide averages.

Growth of this magnitude has continued unabated for the past two years. Despite our energetic efforts to maintain high disposition rates, our need for an additional judgeship has become strikingly obvious. We respectfully request that consideration be given to incorporating an additional judgeship into the FY '91 Judiciary Budget.

Sincerely yours,



Frank E. Cicone

FEC/fb



FRED C. WRIGHT III
ASSOCIATE JUDGE
FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
OF MARYLAND

COURT HOUSE
HAGERSTOWN, MD. 21740
TELEPHONE (301) 791-3111

September 28, 1989

Chief Judge Robert C. Murphy
Courts of Appeal Bldg.
361 Rowe Blvd.
Annapolis, MD 21401

Dear Chief Judge Murphy:

In reference to the memorandum of September 5, I am requesting your certification of need to the 1990 session of the General Assembly for an additional judge for the Circuit Court in Washington County.

Statistical justification.

For the second consecutive year, the Statistical Needs Analysis for New Judgeships in the Circuit Courts has projected a need for an additional 1.5 judgeships in the Circuit Court for Washington County.

It should be noted that Washington County has retained its estimated need for an additional 1.5 judgeships in spite of two relevant factors. First, in the projected judgeship needs for FY-1990, the estimated needs were based on projections of 1,000 filings per judge in a three-judge jurisdiction. The estimated needs for FY-1991 are based on projections of 1,200 filings per judge. Second, the statistical projections of filings for Washington County historically are underestimated within the linear regression formula used by the Administrative Office of the Courts. During the past five fiscal years, projections of filings for this jurisdiction have been underestimated at a rate of from 12.4% to 22.8% (based on the actual filings for the years toward which the projections were made), an indication, perhaps, that the linear regression method of forecasting filings might require refining. To illustrate:

<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>AOC PROJECTED FILINGS</u>	<u>ACTUAL FILINGS</u>	<u>ERROR</u>	<u>ERROR RATE</u>
FY-1985	2,968	3,527	+ 559	18.8%
FY-1986	3,283	4,026	+ 743	22.6%
FY-1987	3,603	4,104	+ 501	13.9%
FY-1988	3,668	4,505	+ 837	22.8%
FY-1989	4,380	4,922	+ 542	12.4%
FY-1990	5,133	5,390 (Court Administrator's projections, 9.5% average annual growth)		
FY-1991	5,434	5,902 (Court Administrator's projections, 9.5% average annual growth)		

Parenthetically, if judgeship needs were based on the formula for FY-1990 estimates (1,000 filings per judge), using the Court's internal projections of 5,902 filings for FY-1991, Washington County figures would show statistical justification for an additional 2.9 judgeships.

Table 7 of the Statistical Needs Analysis for Fiscal 1991 shows Washington County ranked 11th in Predictive Factors and 16th in Performance Factors for Fiscal 1989.

Table 8, however, projects that Washington County will rank 3rd in the State in number of filings per judicial officer and 4th in the State in the number of additional judges needed in Fiscal 1991.

A review of Table 5, comparing workload measures in those jurisdictions with three judges (Carroll, Charles, Frederick, Washington and Wicomico Counties), reveals that Washington County ranks 1st in filings per judge, 1st in dispositions per judge, and 2nd only to Frederick County in the number of pending cases per judge within this grouping.

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>FILINGS PER JUDGE</u>	<u>DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE</u>	<u>PENDING CASES PER JUDGE</u>
Carroll	1,349 (3)	1,244 (3)	802 (3)
Charles	1,576 (2)	1,377 (2)	775 (4)
Frederick	1,340 (4)	1,049 (5)	983 (1)

Washington	1,631 (1)	1,464 (1)	917 (2)
Wicomico	1,192 (5)	1,052 (4)	489 (5)

Impact of Asbestos Cases.

The statistical estimates of future case filings in the Circuit Court for Washington County must be further interpreted in light of the complexities of the 20 asbestos cases now scheduled for trial dates and the additional 250 to 450 case filings anticipated during calendar year 1990. The disruptive effect of these cases cannot be understated. With the present three-judge bench, one-third of the Court's resources (judicial manpower, staff, equipment and space) will be encumbered by asbestos litigation. Since time frames are mandated by Rule for the prosecution of Criminal and Juvenile proceedings, the remaining civil case docket, by default, will suffer from delay.

Support of Washington County Commissioners.

The support of the local Board of Commissioners is evidenced by their planning to vacate the entire second floor of the Washington County Court House Annex, thus providing space for an additional Courtroom, Judge's Chambers, Jury Deliberation Room, offices for clerical support staff, and expansion of the offices of the Clerk of Court. Our Circuit Administrator, John Davies, has met with the County Coordinating Committee to participate in the selection of an architectural firm to renovate the second floor space. The area to be renovated is approximately 7,200 square feet (identical to the third floor now occupied by the Circuit Court and Clerk's Office). Current time-frame projections are that proposed renovations will be initiated by early or mid-1990 when County agencies now occupying the second floor area are relocated to a nearby County Office Building. It is anticipated that a fourth courtroom and support offices will be completed for occupancy no later than August 1990.

Support of the local Bar Association and Legislators.

At its Annual Meeting, attended by over 80% of the local attorneys, the Washington County Bar Association discussed the subject of an additional Circuit Court Judge and unanimously confirmed the need. Furthermore, Senator Cushwa and each delegate to the General Assembly who resides in this county understands the need and supports the addition.

In fiscal 1987, we terminated 3567 cases with 2592 pending at the end of that year; in fiscal 1989, 4486 cases were closed with 2940 pending. We have systematically and energetically

Chief Judge Murphy


4

September 28, 1989

attempted to manage the swelling caseloads while maintaining high disposition rates and preventing substantial growth in backlog. However without a fourth judge we will be unable to provide the service to the people of Washington County which they have been accustomed to expect.

We therefore respectfully request one additional judge for Washington County. There is no apparent need in Allegany or Garrett Counties.

Very truly yours,



Fred C. Wright, III
Administrative Judge - 4th Circuit

FCW/ech

CIRCUIT COURT FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY

TOTAL CASELOAD GROWTH

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>FILED</u>	<u>TERMINATED</u>	<u>PENDING AT END OF YEAR</u>
FY-84 :	3,133	2,977	1,817
FY-85 :	3,527 (+12.58%)	3,316 (+11.39%)	1,834 (+0.94%)
FY-86 :	4,026 (+14.15%)	3,546 (+6.94%)	2,185 (+19.14%)
FY-87 :	4,104 (+1.99%)	3,567 (+0.59%)	2,592 (+18.63%)
FY-88 :	4,505 (+9.77%)	4,233 (+18.67%)	2,660 (+2.62%)
FY-89 :	4,922 (+9.26%)	4,486 (+5.98%)	2,940 (+10.53%)

Average annual growth in filings = 9.5%

4,922 x 9.5% growth = 5,390 projected filings for FY-90.

5,390 x 9.5% growth = 5,902 projected filings for FY-91.

jad
08/30/89

CIRCUIT COURT FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY

FILINGS BY CASE CATEGORY

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CRIMINAL CASES</u>	<u>CIVIL CASES</u>	<u>DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES</u>	<u>JUVENILE CASES</u>	<u>TOTAL CASES</u>
FY-84 : JTP= 52	424	1,258	897	554	3,133
FY-85 : JTP= 130	483	1,609	849	586	3,527
FY-86 : JTP= 195	589	1,673	1,062	702	4,026
FY-87 : JTP= 360	853	1,567	1,052	632	4,104
FY-88 : JTP= 515	1,132	1,694	1,069	610	4,505
FY-89: JTP= 773	1,355	1,615	1,130	822	4,922

NOTE:

FY-84 figures do not include all reopened case filings; only those in which a hearing was held.

jad
08/30/89

CIRCUIT COURT FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY

TERMINATIONS BY CASE CATEGORY

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CRIMINAL CASES</u>	<u>CIVIL CASES</u>	<u>DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES</u>	<u>JUVENILE CASES</u>	<u>TOTAL CASES</u>
FY-84 :	431	1,098	897	551	2,977
JTP=	42				
FY-85 :	453	1,525	773	565	3,316
JTP=	89				
FY-86 :	448	1,413	1,013	672	3,546
JTP=	130				
FY-87 :	694	1,311	936	626	3,567
JTP=	271				
FY-88 :	1,055	1,564	1,021	593	4,233
JTP=	465				
FY-89 :	1,156	1,481	1,083	766	4,486
JTP=	628				

jad
08/30/89

Relocation plan taking shape

Move will centralize county offices, add fourth courtroom at courthouse

By FRANCA LEWIS
Staff Writer

Washington County officials are moving to open a fourth courtroom, give the public prosecutor more space and centralize local government services.

The extensive relocation should take place by next year, made possible by the county's \$1 million purchase in January of the corner bank building at 100 W. Washington St.

The building has been renamed the Washington County Administration Building and will house a larger meeting room for the county commissioners and other county offices, according to County Administrator Barry Teach.

Columbia First Savings and Loan Association will continue in its present location there but will rent its space from the county, he said.

Space at the Courthouse Annex will be freed for a fourth courtroom and open extra room for the clerk of the court.

"This will help the public because all court-related activities will be under one roof," Commissioners' president Ron Bowers said. The entire second-floor annex suite will be vacated by the county, he said.

The state's attorney and staff will move to the third floor of the County Office Building, adjacent to the District Court at 33 W. Washington St. State's attorney business is presently conducted in rented quarters at 41 Summit Ave., so the move will mean a \$19,000 a year savings to the county.

A groundfloor section of the new administration building may be used by the election office, now on the second floor of the County Office Building, or economic development offices, now on the first floor of the Courthouse Annex.

"We are in the process of evaluating those needs," Bowers said. The county hoped to move the election office into the present economic development area, but Election Supervisor Dot Waters said she doesn't favor the plan.

"We worked there before, and we know the space we need isn't there," she said.

Engineering, planning, permits and the fire marshal's offices will relocate to the third floor of the new administration building from their present location in the County Office Building, Teach said.

Housing and program development activities will be kept on the second floor of the County Office Building.

The county parks office will move to new quarters under construction in the Doub's Woods Park, in the Southend of Hagerstown.

The Sanitary District offices will move to a new office building under construction at the I-70/81 Industrial Park, north of Williamsport, the future site of the county's new sewer plant.

Both offices are presently located on the second floor of the County Office Building.

The county plans to hire an architect soon to help in the relocation by drawing the space needs for the offices effected by the move, Teach said.

Before any steps are taken, however, asbestos must be removed from the interior of the building. The work is expected to begin this summer and take several months to complete.

The county was aware of the requirement before buying the building but said the downtown location was a bargain even with the anticipated \$500,000 asbestos removal costs.

STATE OF MARYLAND
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURTHOUSE
ANNAPOLIS
21401

RAYMOND G. THIEME, JR.
CIRCUIT ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

TELEPHONE (301) 280-1290

September 28, 1989

Honorable Robert C. Murphy
Chief Judge
Court of Appeals of Maryland
Courts of Appeal Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Re: Additional Judgeships

Dear Judge Murphy:

I have contacted each of the County Administrative Judges for the Fifth Judicial Circuit and am informed that no additional judges will be requested for either Anne Arundel County or Carroll County. However, Howard County is requesting an additional Judge. I have reviewed Judge Nissel's justification and I support his request.

Sincerely,



Raymond G. Thieme, Jr.

RGT:pjr
Enclosure

Copy to: Honorable Bruce C. Williams
Honorable Donald J. Gilmore
Honorable J. Thomas Nissel
Robert W. McKeever, Esquire

STATE OF MARYLAND
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
COURT HOUSE
ELLCOTT CITY
21043

J. THOMAS NISSEL
JUDGE

992-2149

September 27, 1989

The Honorable Raymond G. Thieme, Jr.
Circuit Administrative Judge
Fifth Judicial Circuit
Anne Arundel County Courthouse
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Judge Thieme:

Howard County is requesting that the Administrative Office of the Court recommend to the Legislature the creation of a fifth judge for the Circuit Court for Howard County.

As you know, we requested a fifth judge be created last year but the Administrative Office declined to act on our request. Since that time, it is my opinion that the need for an additional judge has become more acute. Howard County is the fastest growing county in the state. Last year a bill was introduced by Delegate Robert Flanagan for a fifth judge. He has informed me he will do the same this year. He has also informed me that we have the entire support of our local House delegation. County Executive Bobo, acutely aware of the increase in the population and the problem such rapid growth engenders, supports a fifth judge.

In 1980 the population of the county was 118,573. In February 1982 we were granted a fourth judge; the population at that time

was about 130,000. As of July, 1989 the population of Howard County was 177,093 and, therefore, the Administrative Office of the Courts' projected population figure of July, 1990 of 172,700 is incorrect. The County has passed that figure by 4393 as of July, 1989.

To further illustrate our rapid growth, for the calendar year 1987 there were 4,161 residential building permits issued; in 1988, 4101 permits were issued. For the first seven months of 1989 there were 3,235 building permits issued. This latter figure alone indicates an increase in population of approximately 9000 people. The Howard County government is so alarmed at this rapid growth, it has passed a growth management law.

By the end of Fiscal Year 1989 the pending caseload was a total of 4,999 cases. Along with our steady population growth, we can only expect that our new filings will continue to increase.

The average number of days for criminal cases to reach disposition has continued to increase over the years. In 1985-86 the average time for a criminal case to reach disposition was 130 days. In 1988-89 the average time has increased to 160 days. Due to the increase of criminal filings and the time lapse for disposition our State's Attorney is seriously considering requesting a moratorium on civil cases.

The present state of our pending civil caseload is much worse. Howard County presently ranks 18th in the State for disposition of civil cases. The last year we were granted an additional judgeship was 1982. Since 1982 the Howard County population has increased

by 47,000.00. With this rate of growth, the Howard County Circuit Court is continually falling behind year after year. The number of filings in our court over the past ten years has increased by 226%.

As is evident, such rapid growth has placed a tremendous burden on our four sitting judges. Admittedly, the Administrative Offices have been supplying the Court with visiting judges. Since the beginning of this calendar year, Judges Solomon Baylor, Morris Turk, James S. Sfekas, H. Kemp McDaniel, Martin A. Wolff and Court of Special Appeals Judge Robert F. Fischer, have been assigned to our court. I shall be the first to recognize their industry and cooperation in attempting to help us manage our burdensome and growing caseload, nevertheless, such assignments only indicate our need for an additional judge.

One of the most troublesome areas is our lack of a chambers judge. Because of our caseload, each of our four judges sit daily. As a result, attorneys that need to speak to a judge must wait until a judge is off the bench, usually at the noon recess (which invades the judge's lunch time), or following the afternoon session. This is a disservice to the attorneys and, most especially, those they represent. This also burdens our sitting judges because little time is left to dispose of sub-curias as well as the voluminous files that come from the clerk's office daily for rulings on motions where hearings have not been requested.

We have not been remiss in our attempts to streamline our court operations. We have two masters who are kept constantly

busy. Formerly, one master was assigned juvenile matters, the other domestic. Each has been cross-designated and each now hears both juvenile and domestic matters as well as other specific matters that are assigned by rule and assigned by our individual judges from time to time. One of our masters also is assigned to settlement conferences of domestic cases in hopes of bringing these domestic matters to early disposition, thus avoiding long domestic trials. Along those lines, it is interesting to note that the annual median income of employees living in Howard County is approximately \$58,000 and, of course, the average domestic case becomes quite involved because of the accumulation of assets by the parties. Recently the Family Support Division of the State's Attorney's Office has asked for four more days per month for Master's hearings. Settlement conferences are also scheduled for a visiting judge on all civil jury cases. The conferences have greatly reduced the number of trials but our backlog still increases.

Of those most knowledgeable of our needs, namely, our Clerk of the Court and our local bar, strongly support the addition of a fifth judge. The State's Attorney for Howard County strongly endorses a fifth judge. He is presently requesting that we give his office more criminal trial days because of the criminal backlog. This, of course, would mean curtailing the civil trial docket.

The Public Defender Carol Hanson, (District 10 - Howard and Carroll Counties) in her 1989 Annual Report states that "The

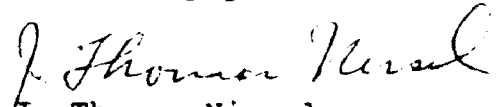
Circuit Court caseload increased by 15% over F.Y. 1988" She also recommends an additional judge for the Circuit Court.

We do have the facilities for a fifth judge. We have five courtrooms, a master's hearing room and an additional judge's chambers. (This chambers is presently occupied by Court of Special Appeals Judge Robert Fischer.)

I am attaching hereto a copy of the Public Defender's 1989 Annual Report, a letter dated September 25, 1989 from State's Attorney William R. Hymes, Howard County Residential and Population Report, Howard County Residential Building Permit Activity Reports for calendar years 1987, 1988 and the first seven months of 1989 and a letter dated July 26th, 1989 from Martin J. McNamara II, Assistant State's Attorney.

I am confident that you will support our request for an additional judge.

Very truly yours,


J. Thomas Nissel

JTN/ms

attachments

1989 ANNUAL REPORT
DISTRICT 10

District 10
Howard and Carroll Counties

District Public Defender
Carol A. Hanson

3451 Courthouse Drive
Ellicott City, MD 21043

55 North Court Street
Westminster, MD 21157

Number of Panel Attorneys: 25

Number of District Courts:

Howard County - 4
(increased from 3 to 4 effective
July 1, 1989)

Carroll County - 2

Number of Circuit Courts:

Howard County - 4

Carroll County - 3
(increased from 2 to 3 effective
July 1, 1989)

Number of Juvenile Courts:

Howard County - 1

Carroll County - 1

I. STAFF

District Public Defender *

Howard County

Six Attorneys
Two Investigators
One Intake Worker
Two Secretaries
One Law Clerk
One Receptionist

Carroll County

Four Attorneys
One Investigator
Two Secretaries

* The District Public Defender's office is located in Ellicott City where she participates in the Circuit and District Court caseload.

II. DISTRICT COURT

A. Howard County

Cases Received	Cases Completed
Staff 1623	1313
Panel 50	70

B. Carroll County

Cases Received	Cases Completed
Staff 1016	964
Panel 33	26

III. CIRCUIT COURT

A. Howard County

Cases Received	Cases Completed
Staff 817	767
Panel 72	61

B. Carroll County

Cases Received	Cases Completed
Staff 701	607
Panel 52	88

IV. JUVENILE COURT

A. Howard County

Cases Received	Cases Completed
Staff 112	83
Panel 53	112

B. Carroll County

Cases Received

Cases Completed

Panel 294

260

V. PANEL FEES

A. Howard County \$26,222.88

B. Carroll County \$33,463.25

VI. COMMENTS

The Circuit Court caseload increased by 15% over FY'88. Trends in Howard and Carroll Counties indicate that serious crimes are increasing. Both counties in District 10 continue to experience rapid growth.

The "war on drugs" has had an effect on the plea bargaining position of State's Attorney's offices. More mandatory sentences are being sought and fewer felony drug charges are amended to misdemeanors.

The District Court caseload increased by 5% this year. Due to an additional courtroom in Howard County, next years growth in caseload is expected to be substantially higher.

Changes in the application process has resulted in a marked decrease in the juvenile caseload in Howard County. Another change in Howard County occurred this year when staff undertook the representation of juvenile which in the past has been a panel function.



State's Attorney for Howard County

William R. Hymes
State's Attorney

Dwight S. Thompson
Deputy State's Attorney

8360 Court Avenue
Ellicott City, Maryland 21043

Administration
992-2108

Circuit Court
992-2108

District Court
461-0180

Juvenile
992-2108

Support
992-2108

TDD - 992-2323

September 25, 1989

Honorable J. Thomas Nissel, Administrative Judge
Circuit Court for Howard County
Court House
8360 Court Avenue
Ellicott City, MD 21043

RE: Request for Fifth Circuit Court Judge

Dear Judge Nissel:

This will confirm our telephonic conversation earlier today when you requested the position of the State's Attorney's Office about the Fifth Circuit Court Judge for Howard County.

After reviewing the statistics available to our office it seems highly unlikely that we will be able to process the number of criminal cases that flow through our Circuit Court Division without risking dismissal of many of the cases by the Court because of our inability to comply with the Hicks rule sometime in the near future.

As you are probably aware, the average number of days from filing to disposition has been increasing from 1985-86 when there was a lapse of 131 days to the present time which is in the area of 160 days. Anyone who has any knowledge at all of the criminal justice system can see that we will be at or beyond the 180 day rule laid down in the Hicks case sometime in the near future and the Court will have no choice but to release the defendants because we are unable to provide them with a speedy trial. I certainly do not want this to happen and I know that the Judges in Howard County do not want this to happen, therefore, I may have no choice but to request a moratorium on civil cases sometime in the near future.

My reason for the above statement is that we have traveled from an area 2 or 3 years ago where we had less than 1,000 pending cases at the Circuit Court level, which


Judge Nissel
RE: Fifth Circuit Court Judge
Page 2

included a certain number of inactive cases where warrants were outstanding for the defendant, to the point where we have in excess of 1,500 cases pending at the present time and we still have about the same number of cases where the files are inactive because of outstanding warrants. You can see that we have experienced an increase of approximately 50% in the number of cases pending and we will undoubtedly experienced a tremendous growth within the next 12 to 18 months because of the number of undercover Narcotics Agents that have been recently activated in this area. In the undercover drug operation alone we had arrests for 43 different felonies on one evening and we have had as many as 150 felony warrants being served within one week. Because of the enhanced penalties involved in some of these cases we will have no choice but to try the entire case before the court and this in going to take up a substantial portion of the courts time for other cases. This will cause us to move towards exceeding the Hicks rule and should that occur I can assure you that there will be a great public outcry from our citizens.

Another indication, without the recent involvement of the Vice and Narcotics Unit, is the normal filings of criminal cases over the past five years. From 1983-84 through 1987-88 there was an 82.6% increase in the number of criminal filings. In fiscal 1987-88, which ended June 30, 1988 (which is probably ancient history at this point) we had 2,119 cases filed. It was all the courts could do to keep up with this particular caseload. Since that time we have had the substantial increases I referred to above and it is my own personal opinion that the number of cases filed for 1988-1989 will be somewhere in the area of 2,750 to 3,000 cases. What this will do to the court is understandably predictable and should we reach a point where it seems to me that we are going to be losing cases because of our inability to process the cases within the confines of the Hicks rule, I will have no choice but to appear on your doorstep with a petition that you declare a moratorium on all cases other than criminal cases so that we can effectively comply with the rules rather than turn the criminals loose on the public once again.

Anything you can do to assist in securing the services of a fifth Circuit Court Judge will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,


William R. Hynes
State's Attorney

WRH:smh

HOWARD COUNTY RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AND POPULATION REPORT BY ELECTION DISTRICT ISSUED MONTHLY

(Cumulative Number Of Units As Of Date Shown)

DATE	ED 1				ED 2			ED 3	ED 4	ED 5 NON NT		ED 5 NT			ED 6 NON NT				ED 6 NT			TOTAL UNITS
	SFD	SFA	APT	NH	SFD	SFA	APT	SFD	SFD	SFD	SFA	SFD	SFA	APT	SFD	SFA	APT	NH	SFD	SFA	APT	
APRIL 1, 1980	1,967	150	94	361	6,233	120	2,424	1,608	1,880	2,816	0	2,322	1,722	2,748	3,833	1,162	1,006	528	4,538	2,456	3,044	41,012 *
APRIL 1, 1985	2,166	470	94	983	7,140	314	3,172	1,803	2,090	3,202	56	2,408	2,135	3,303	4,795	2,155	1,129	528	5,179	3,655	4,156	50,933
JULY 1, 1989	2,668	1,103	1,282	1,041	9,488	1,054	3,172	2,122	2,387	4,010	296	3,068	2,631	5,825	6,171	3,513	1,539	528	5,618	4,028	4,394	65,938

(Cumulative Population As Of Date Shown)

DATE	ED 1 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	ED 2 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	ED 3 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	ED 4 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	ED 5 NON NT HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	ED 5 NT HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	ED 6 NON NT HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	ED 6 NT HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	TOTAL HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	GROUP QUARTER POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION
APRIL 1, 1980	7,222	24,269	5,326	6,154	9,273	18,683	18,798	27,445	117,467 **	1,105	118,572 **
APRIL 1, 1985	10,577	29,303	5,796	6,718	10,442	19,195	24,322	33,654	140,007	1,200	141,207
JULY 1, 1989	15,707	38,078	6,681	7,516	13,383	26,506	32,237	35,625	175,733	1,360	177,093

ABBREVIATIONS	VACANCY RATE	HOUSEHOLD SIZE ***	NOTES
SFD - Single Family Detached	SFD = 2%	SFD = 3.2128	* Households are from the Department of Planning and Zoning land use survey.
SFA - Single Family Attached (Townhouse)	SFA = 3%	SFA = 2.6384	** 1980 Total Household Population, Group Quarter Population and Total Population are from U.S. Census.
APT - Apartment	APT = 4%	APT = 1.8084	1980 Household Population by Election District is a Department of Planning and Zoning estimate and does not match Total Household Population from the U.S. Census.
NH - Mobile Home	NH = 3%	NH = 2.236	*** Household size estimates are based on projections of data obtained by the Department of Planning and Zoning from a County wide household Survey conducted in 1985.
NT - New Town			
ED - Election District			

HOWARD COUNTY RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT ACTIVITY
NEW UNIT CONSTRUCTION BY REGIONAL PLANNING DISTRICT
1989

	RPD 601		RPD 602		RPD 603			RPD 604		RPD 605				RPD 606				RPD 607				RPD Total			
	Cookeville		N. Friend		Ellicott City			Clarksville		Columbia				Elkridge				Laurel							
DATE	SFD		SFD		SFD	SFA	APT	TOTAL	SFD	SFD	SFA	APT	TOTAL	SFD	SFA	APT	TOTAL	SFD	SFA	APT	TOTAL	SFD	SFA	APT	TOTAL
January	11		3		29	34	0	63	10	27	19	0	46	7	0	0	7	52	16	0	68	139	69	0	208
February	3		6		74	0	18	92	20	27	5	74	106	2	4	0	6	31	0	0	31	163	9	92	264
March	3		11		64	21	48	133	21	23	20	0	43	3	0	12	15	17	0	0	17	142	41	60	243
April	12		6		59	33	0	92	20	17	0	0	17	8	0	42	50	30	8	0	38	152	41	42	235
May	10		11		79	40	0	119	41	35	8	0	43	11	0	72	83	55	32	0	87	242	80	72	394
June	21		35		261	43	0	304	19	45	181	308	534	12	252	0	264	67	70	0	137	460	546	308	1,314
July	22		25		53	70	26	149	17	65	0	170	235	94	0	0	94	13	22	0	35	289	92	196	577
August								0					0				0				0	0	0	0	0
September								0					0				0				0	0	0	0	0
October								0					0				0				0	0	0	0	0
November								0					0				0				0	0	0	0	0
December								0					0				0				0	0	0	0	0
Total 1989	82		97		619	241	92	952	148	239	233	552	1,024	137	256	126	519	265	148	0	413	1,587	878	770	3,235

Source: Regional Planning Council
Monthly Report on Metropolitan Building Permit Activity

Prepared by: Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning

Date:

Sep-89

File Name: PERMITS.WK1

HOWARD COUNTY RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT ACTIVITY
NEW UNIT CONSTRUCTION BY REGIONAL PLANNING DISTRICT

Edwards 1989

	RPD 601				RPD 602				RPD 603				RPD 604				RPD 605				RPD 606				RPD 607				RPD TOTAL			
	(ED 4)				(ED 3)				(ED 2)				(NON NT 5TH)				(COLUMBIA)				(ED 1)				(NON NT 6TH)							
DATE	SFD	SFD	SFD	SFA	APT	TOTAL		SFD	SFD	SFA	APT	TOTAL		SFD	SFA	APT	TOTAL		SFD	SFA	APT	TOTAL		SFD	SFA	APT	TOTAL		SFD	SFA	APT	TOTAL
January	3	2	37	10	0	47	9	23	13	0	36	4	0	0	4	27	0	0	27	105	23	0	128									
February	4	5	39	8	0	47	13	16	7	336	359	2	16	0	18	10	22	0	32	89	53	336	478									
March	10	6	74	19	0	93	15	39	15	0	54	16	41	100	157	41	1	0	42	201	76	100	377									
April	17	9	65	27	0	92	8	59	0	0	59	7	0	60	67	24	5	0	29	189	32	60	281									
May	12	12	57	14	0	71	22	36	0	18	54	3	8	42	53	14	8	0	22	156	30	60	246									
June	13	7	57	35	20	112	29	21	0	0	21	8	39	36	82	37	0	216	253	172	73	272	517									
July	10	7	119	43	0	162	11	45	4	0	49	18	0	0	18	36	16	72	124	246	63	72	381									
August	9	10	53	42	0	95	10	26	0	0	26	12	5	48	65	23	20	0	43	143	67	48	258									
September	3	10	99	62	0	161	18	31	0	0	31	11	38	0	49	47	54	144	245	219	154	144	517									
October	9	8	56	20	20	96	16	17	4	0	21	8	38	0	46	16	56	128	200	130	118	148	396									
November	7	3	88	67	0	155	14	46	0	0	46	2	5	10	17	47	42	0	89	207	114	10	331									
December	9	6	58	5	10	73	16	33	0	0	33	1	0	32	33	21	0	0	21	144	5	42	191									
Total 1989	106	85	802	352	50	1,204	181	392	43	354	789	92	189	328	609	343	224	560	1,127	12,001	809	1,292	4,101									

Sources: Regional Planning Council
Monthly Report on Metropolitan Building Permit Activity

Prepared by: Howard County Office of Planning and Zoning
May 30, 1989

File Name: PERMITS.WK1

Calendar year

HOWARD COUNTY RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT ACTIVITY
NEW UNIT CONSTRUCTION BY REGIONAL PLANNING DISTRICT
1987

	RPD 601 (ED 4)		RPD 602 (ED 3)		RPD 603 (ED 2)			RPD 604 (MON NT 5TH)		RPD 605 (COLUMBIA)				RPD 606 (ED 1)				RPD 607 (MON NT 6TH)				RPD TOTAL			
DATE	SFD	SFD	SFD	SFA	APT	TOTAL	SFD	SFD	SFA	APT	TOTAL	SFD	SFA	APT	TOTAL	SFD	SFA	APT	TOTAL	SFD	SFA	APT	TOTAL		
January	4	7	88	4	0	92	7	39	28	0	67	7	19	12	38	3	0	0	3	155	51	12	218		
February	3	5	54	12	0	66	9	12	76	192	280	5	0	0	5	7	0	0	7	95	88	192	375		
March	7	7	88	8	0	96	27	31	33	0	64	9	32	20	61	31	0	0	31	200	73	20	293		
April	12	8	68	12	0	80	15	19	44	312	275	19	0	0	19	27	32	0	59	168	88	312	568		
May	10	15	73	24	0	97	21	20	52	0	72	21	0	0	21	4	25	0	29	164	101	0	265		
June	16	10	105	44	0	149	18	18	15	0	33	18	0	10	28	68	0	0	68	253	59	10	322		
July	20	10	93	10	0	103	14	52	28	0	80	21	0	10	31	69	22	0	91	279	60	10	349		
August	9	5	113	23	0	136	16	53	13	0	66	16	0	58	74	55	30	0	85	267	66	58	391		
September	8	1	79	23	0	102	11	21	22	0	53	2	26	43	71	17	0	0	17	139	81	43	263		
October	12	6	58	15	0	73	19	42	7	172	181	6	38	238	282	20	4	0	24	163	64	370	597		
November	4	4	51	59	0	110	5	30	8	28	66	5	0	48	53	11	4	45	60	110	71	121	301		
December	11	10	53	14	16	83	12	22	15	0	37	6	0	36	42	23	0	0	23	137	29	52	211		
Total 1987	116	88	923	248	16	1,187	174	359	351	664	1,374	135	115	475	725	335	117	45	497	12,130	831	1,200	4,161		

Sources: Regional Planning Council
Monthly Report on Metropolitan Building Permit Activity

Prepared by: Howard County Office of Planning and Zoning
May 30, 1989

File Name: PERMITS.WK1

HOWARD COUNTY RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT ACTIVITY
NEW UNIT CONSTRUCTION BY ELECTION DISTRICT
1989

DATE	ED 1	ED 2	ED 3	ED 4	ED 5	ED 6	Total
January	7	63	3	11	15	109	208
February	6	92	6	3	99	58	264
March	15	133	11	3	23	58	243
April	50	92	6	12	23	52	235
May	83	119	11	10	42	129	394
June	264	304	35	21	203	487	1,314
July	94	149	25	22	18	269	577
August							0
September							0
October							0
November							0
December							0
Total 1989	519	952	97	82	423	1,162	3,235

Source: Regional Planning Council
Report on Metropolitan Building Permit Activity

Prepared by: Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning
Date: Sep-89

File Name: PERMITS.WK1



State's Attorney for Howard County

William R. Hymes
State's Attorney

Dwight S. Thompson
Deputy State's Attorney

8360 Court Avenue
Ellicott City, Maryland 21043

Administration
992-2108
Circuit Court
992-2108
District Court
461-0180
Juvenile
992-2142
Support
992-2140
TDD - 992-2323

July 26, 1989

The Honorable J. Thomas Nissel
Administrative Judge
Circuit Court for Howard County
Courthouse
Ellicott City, Maryland 21043

Dear Judge Nissel:

Thank you and Master W. Girard Schwessinger, Jr. for taking the time out of your busy schedules and meeting with me on July 24, 1989. This letter will confirm the substance of that meeting.

At the present time, the Family Support Division of the State's Attorney's Office has pending in the Circuit Court for Howard County approximately 600 cases. These cases have been filed by our office after receiving referrals from the Howard County Department of Social Services, Bureau of Support Enforcement, and are sometimes referred to as IV-D cases. An approximate breakdown of the cases is as follows: 240 enforcement actions consisting of contempts, motions for execution of sentences, and requests for service of earnings withholding orders; 120 actions to establish paternity and related matters; 100 actions to establish child support; and the remaining balance consisting of actions filed pursuant to the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (URESA). In addition, our office has been filing approximately 30 enforcement actions and 25 establishment actions each month.

New federal guidelines require a more expeditious disposition of these cases than in the past. In order to meet the federal time limits for the completion of those cases, it will be necessary to utilize more of the Master's time for hearings.

The Honorable J. Thomas Nissel
July 26, 1989
Page Two

You and the Master's Office have agreed to increase the hearing time allotted for our cases before the Masters in Chancery from 4 days per month to 7 days per month. It is expected that with this increase in hearing time and new procedures being implemented in the processing of cases within our office, that the federal guidelines can be met.

Thank you again for meeting with me on July 24, 1989. I look forward to working with you and the Circuit Court for Howard County and continuing to meet the child support needs of the public in a timely manner.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Martin J. McNamara, III". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "M" and a stylized "J".

Martin J. McNamara, III
Assistant State's Attorney

MJM/df



SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
OF MARYLAND
JUDICIAL CENTER
50 COURTHOUSE SQUARE
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20850

EXHIBIT B-5

JOHN J. MITCHELL
CHIEF JUDGE

1301 217-7590

October 2, 1989

The Honorable Robert C. Murphy
Chief Judge
Court of Appeals of Maryland
Courts of Appeal Building
Rowe Boulevard
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Re: Statistical Needs Analysis for New Judgeships
in the Circuit Courts - 1990 Session
(Fiscal 1991)

Dear Judge Murphy:

In response to your statistical needs analysis for additional circuit court judgeships for fiscal 1991, I have reviewed the related factors therein and find Montgomery County's need for an additional judge remains unchanged. As your report reflects, we retain a high ranking of need in both predictive and performance factors. Also, in determining need it is appropriate to consider how well we have utilized existing resources, enhanced technology and proceeded with new initiatives for maintaining caseload management. This achievement has been accompanied by a harmonious and solid commitment of the bench. But despite this work effort, we have not been able to preserve stability. An increase to 185 days from filing to disposition in criminal and 238 days from filing to disposition in civil can hardly be seen as an acceptable standard by the citizenry, bar or bench.

As indicated before, one grave concern is with the unacceptable time period existing between filing and disposition in civil. Although we have dropped from 258 to 238 days, we experienced a considerable increase in civil filings from fiscal 1986 of 33.46% Attachment A. Judge Fairbanks has

October 2, 1989
Page Two
Chief Judge Murphy

effectively handled negligence settlement conferences in the past fiscal year, which undoubtedly has had a positive impact in this area. We need to reach a plateau far short of 238 days, however, this cannot be accomplished with the existing judge-time allocated to this court with filings escalating rather than decreasing. Judges have diligently worked at the civil backlog with chambers work reaching 14.5% more than fiscal 1985, Attachment B, and civil in-court activity rising 14.5%, Attachment C. These figures, coupled with the criminal statistics mentioned later, can not continue to climb without taking a toll on the judiciary.

Frederick County is encountering the same dilemma in civil as most jurisdictions in the state. Their main frustrations are contending with the criminal caseload expeditiously, while the civil side suffers. Frederick County had an increase of 27.3% in civil filings from fiscal 1985 to fiscal 1987, Attachment F.

At your request, Montgomery County initiated the Instant Jury Demand Project modelled after the pilot project in Baltimore City. This project has had a clear impact on the criminal jury demand caseload in the first three months since implementation. As Attachment D demonstrates, we have had a drop in jury demands beginning in May and continuing through August. While a specific analysis at this time would be premature, the anticipated trend in future months, shown from the reductions since May is for a significant decrease in jury demands. However, the success of this project is based upon the reduction of excess caseload from the District Court and does not touch the habitual and customary demand which, in reality, will rise in the next fiscal year due to the increasing rate of drug arrests, informations and indictments.

Frederick is currently experiencing consistent and significant increases in jury demands originating from the District Court. From fiscal 1985 to fiscal 1989, those filings rose 191.7%, Attachment G. Montgomery County judges are unable to aid Frederick judges to eliminate any backlog due to our own plight of excess caseload.

In the first seven months of fiscal 1989, the Montgomery County Police Department observed an increase of 540 drug arrests. If drug arrests continue to escalate in this fashion, 2,801 arrests will be made by the end of 1989. This will be an increase of 27% over calendar year 1988, and 90.9% from 1987. This increase in arrests combined with future predictions will

October 2, 1989
Page Three
Chief Judge Murphy

create a debilitating backlog of criminal cases in the upcoming months.

The State's Attorney's Office has filed 320 more informations and indictments thus far in fiscal 1990 than during the same time period in the preceding year. This increase alone will have a critical impact on the criminal caseload. Last year, we reported an average length of time for a criminal jury trial was 2.3 days. During fiscal 1989, the average length of time for the same type of case rose to 3.2 days. A conceivable reason for this increase would be the complexity and magnitude of the criminal cases that are being tried at the circuit court level.

I have prepared a report which recounts judge activity from fiscal 1985 to fiscal 1989. This report describes in graphic detail the total judge activity for the judges in Montgomery County. Criminal in-court proceedings for that time period rose 210.8%, Attachment C. The criminal in-chambers proceedings rose 76.9%, Attachment B. Combining both categories shows an increase of 122.7% of criminal judge activity since fiscal 1985, Attachment E. The total assigned judge activity, less pending judge actions has risen 50.7% since fiscal 1985, Attachment E. In summary, the average judge activity was 4865 events in fiscal 85 and rose to 7333 events in fiscal 1989. This data alone, without the variables utilized in the statistical needs analysis, would show need for 6.5 additional judges in Montgomery County to conform to workload levels as they were in fiscal 1985.

Frederick County has had an incredible increase of filings in all areas, but specifically their criminal case filings have risen 181.9% since fiscal 1985, Attachment F. Increased population, industry and employment growth are accelerating which no doubt is a contributing to their problems. These projections combined with increases in drug arrests will exhibit a greater percentage of criminal and juvenile cases in future years.

Although your statistical analysis takes many factors into account, it does not consider length of trial. For example, taking a judge out of the master assignment for weeks or possibly months and giving credit for one case filing and then one disposition tends to produce a misleading statistic. As I indicated last year, your analysis does not and possibly cannot reflect the intensity and litigious filings with which

October 2, 1989
Page Four
Chief Judge Murphy

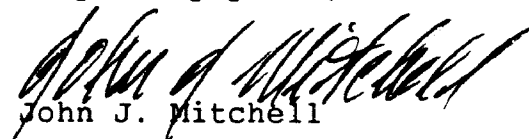
Montgomery County contends on a daily basis. Number of cases filed and time for disposing of these cases should only be a portion of the deciding factor. Specifically, there should be a table utilized in the statistical needs analysis which weighs the unusual trial to performance factors. Considering merely the number of cases filed and number of cases disposed of in a vacuum, unfairly distorts all relevant factors necessary for consideration.

I have discussed our position concerning the need for an additional judge in Montgomery County with the Legislative delegation, County Council and bar association and have their unabridged support. The County Executive supports our position and offers fiscal assistance. Our facility has the space needed to house another judge and his or her staff.

Frederick County currently has three circuit court courtrooms in use and three District Court courtrooms of which two are utilized at this time. The State's Attorney's Office is in the process of moving to another location, thus space will be available.

We have utilized temporary judges, former judges and have participated in the mandatory settlement conference process. Albeit, we have shown a greater need for an additional judgeship, therefore, I earnestly solicit your support for an additional judge for both Montgomery and Frederick Counties to aid us in this taxing situation with which we are confronted.

Very truly yours,


John J. Mitchell

JJM/phq
attachments

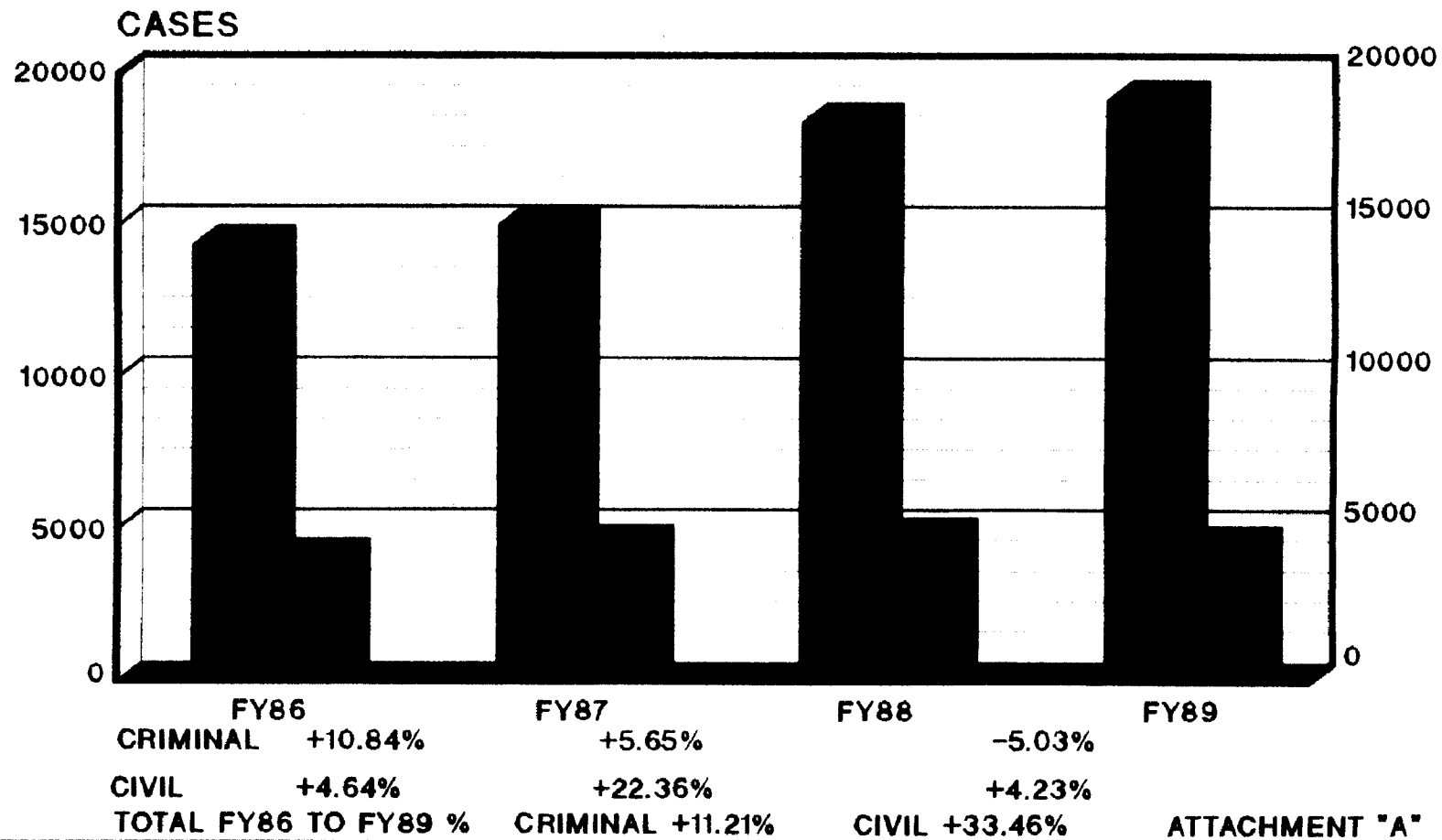
ATTACHMENT

"A"

CIVIL / CRIMINAL CASELOAD FISCAL YEAR 1986 TO 1989

CIVIL
CASELOAD

CRIMINAL
CASELOAD

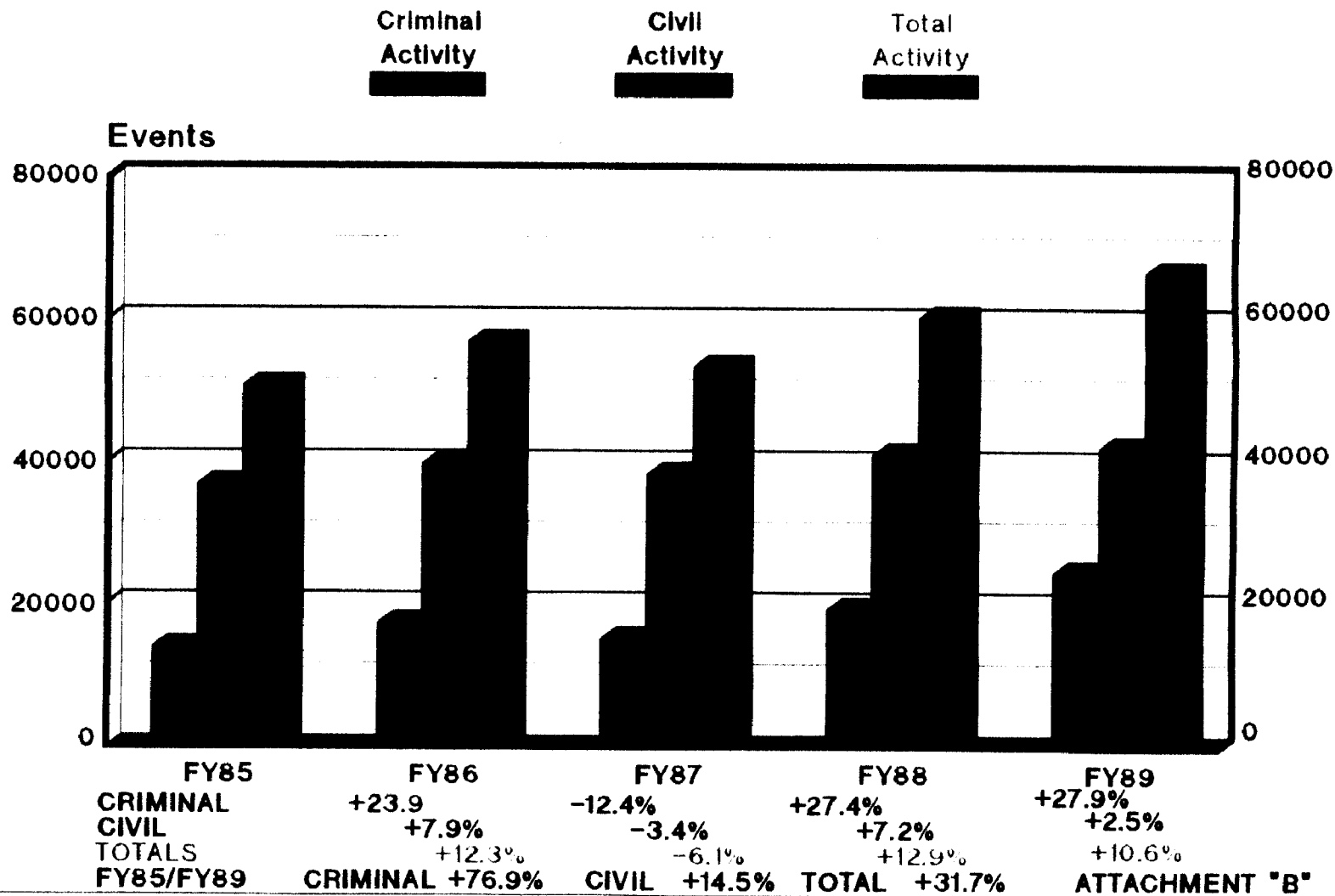


ATTACHMENT

"B"

MONTGOMERY COUNTY JUDGE ACTIVITY

"In Chambers"



ATTACHMENT

"C"

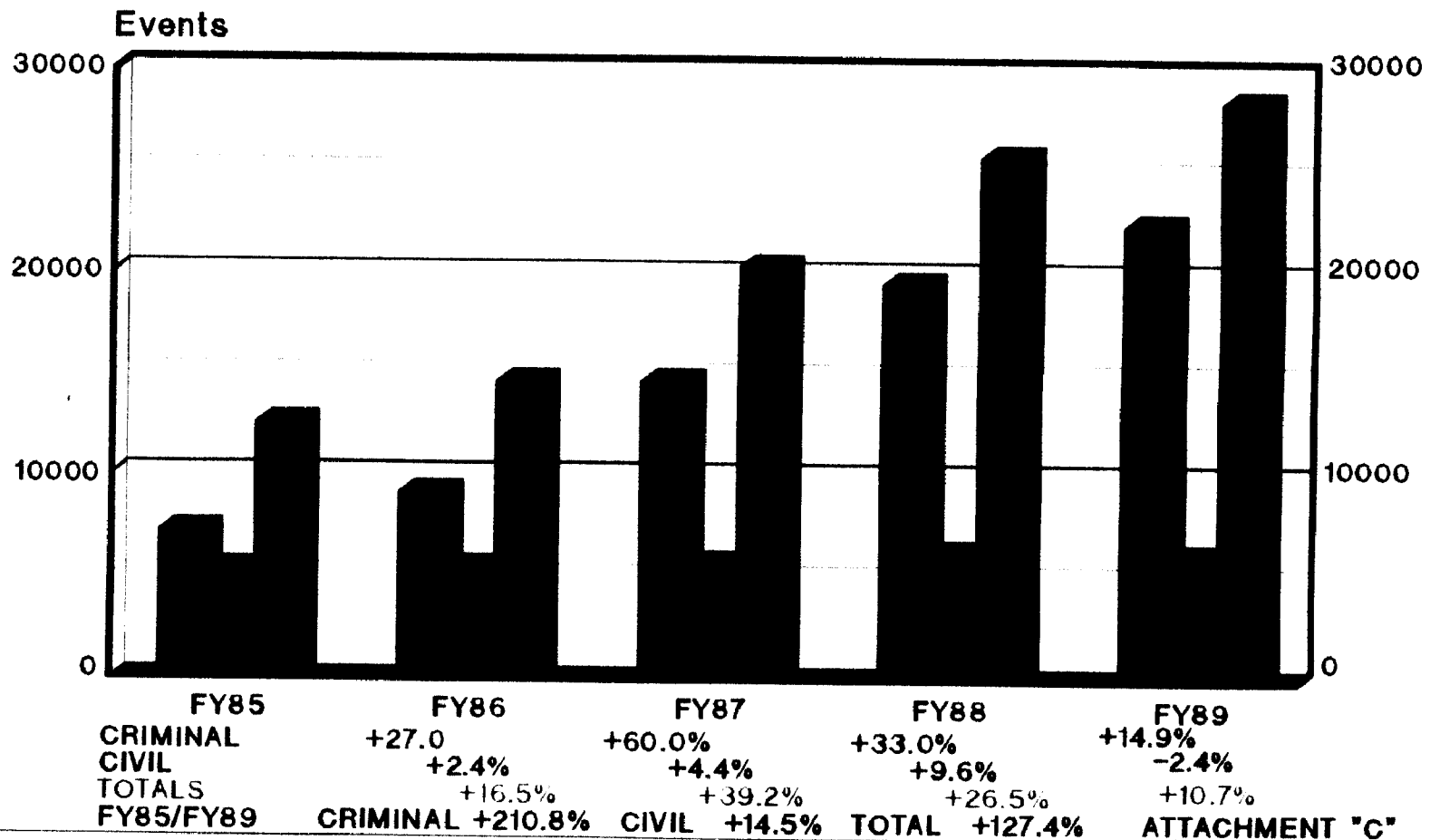
MONTGOMERY COUNTY JUDGE ACTIVITY

"In Court"

**Criminal
Activity**

**Civil
Activity**

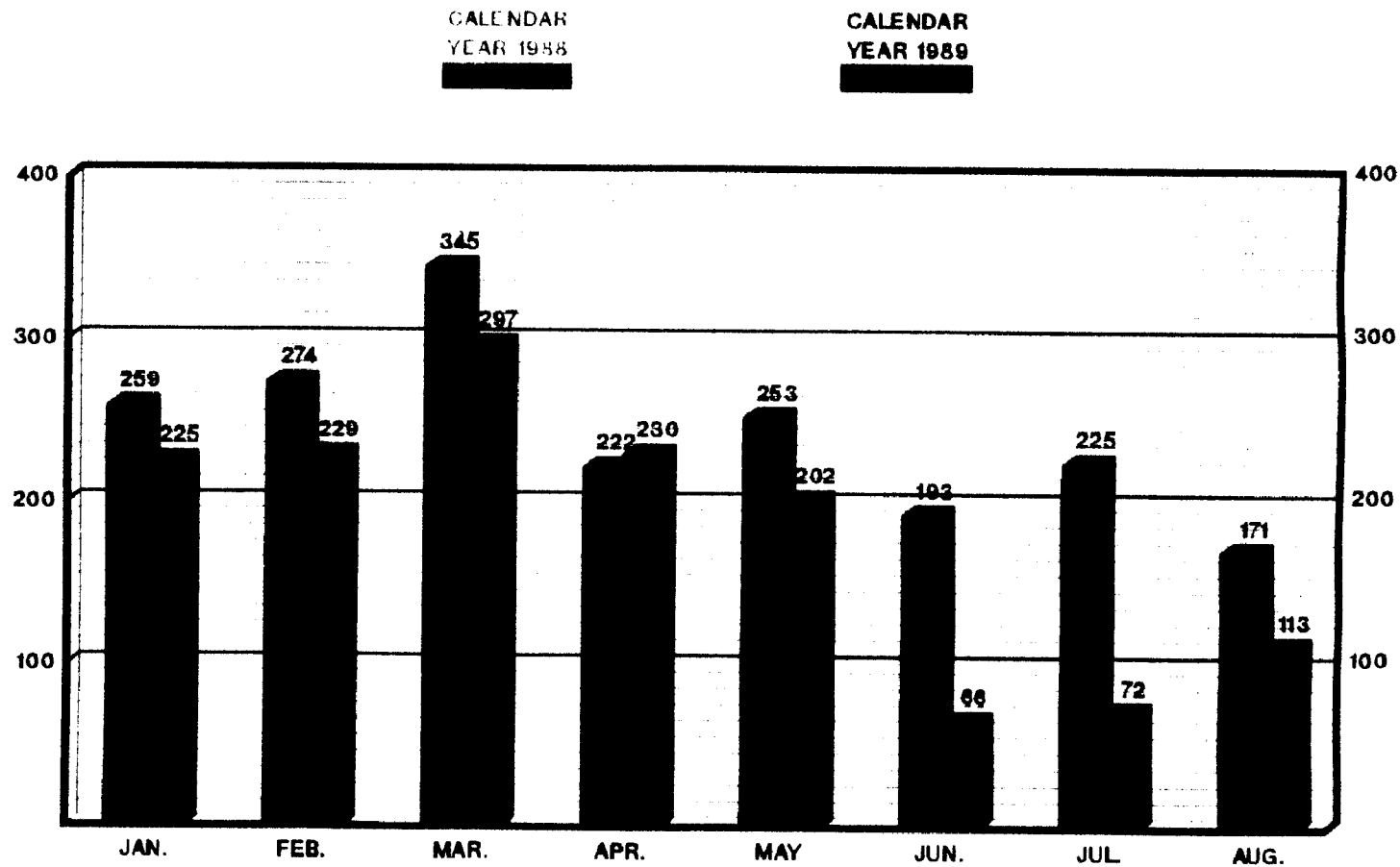
**Total
Activity**



ATTACHMENT

"D"

MONTGOMERY COUNTY JURY DEMANDS - CASE FILINGS
COMPARISON - CALENDAR YEAR 1988 TO 1989 JANUARY THRU AUGUST



ATTACHMENT "D"

ATTACHMENT

"E"

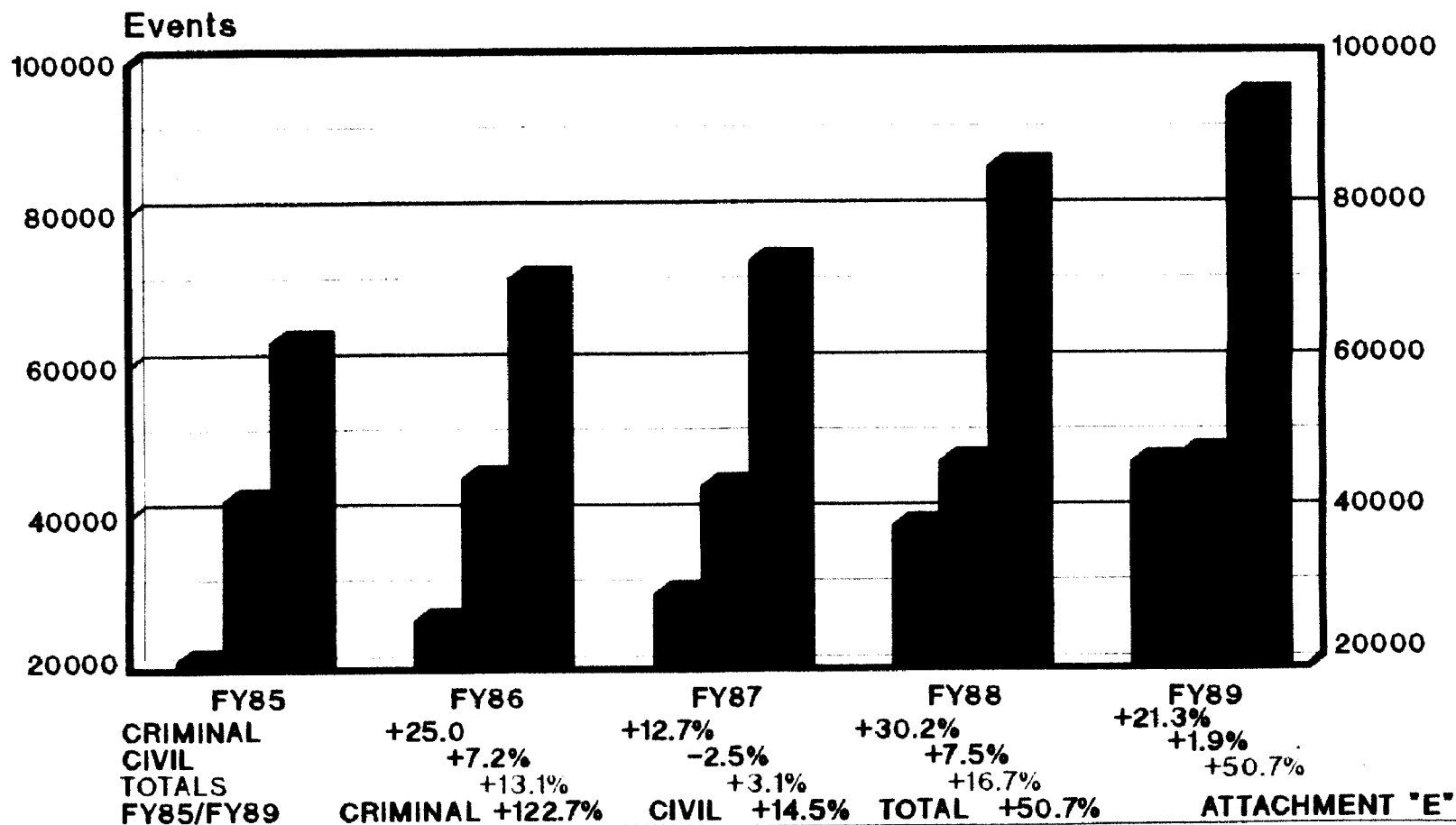
MONTGOMERY COUNTY JUDGE ACTIVITY

"In Chambers and In Court"

Criminal
Activity

Civil
Activity

Total
Activity



ATTACHMENT

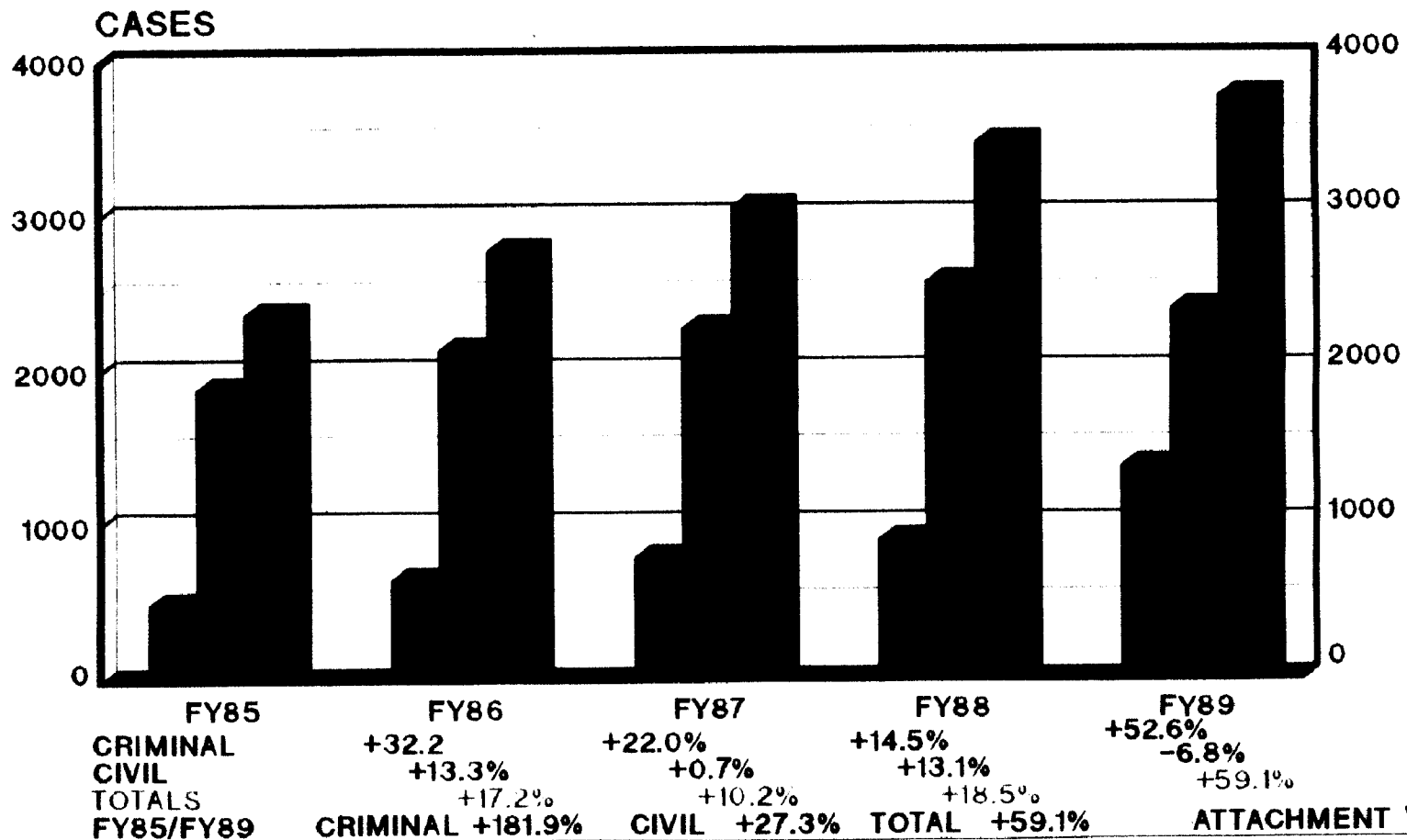
"F"

FREDERICK COUNTY CASELOAD FISCAL 1985 THRU 1989

**Criminal
Activity**

**Civil
Activity**

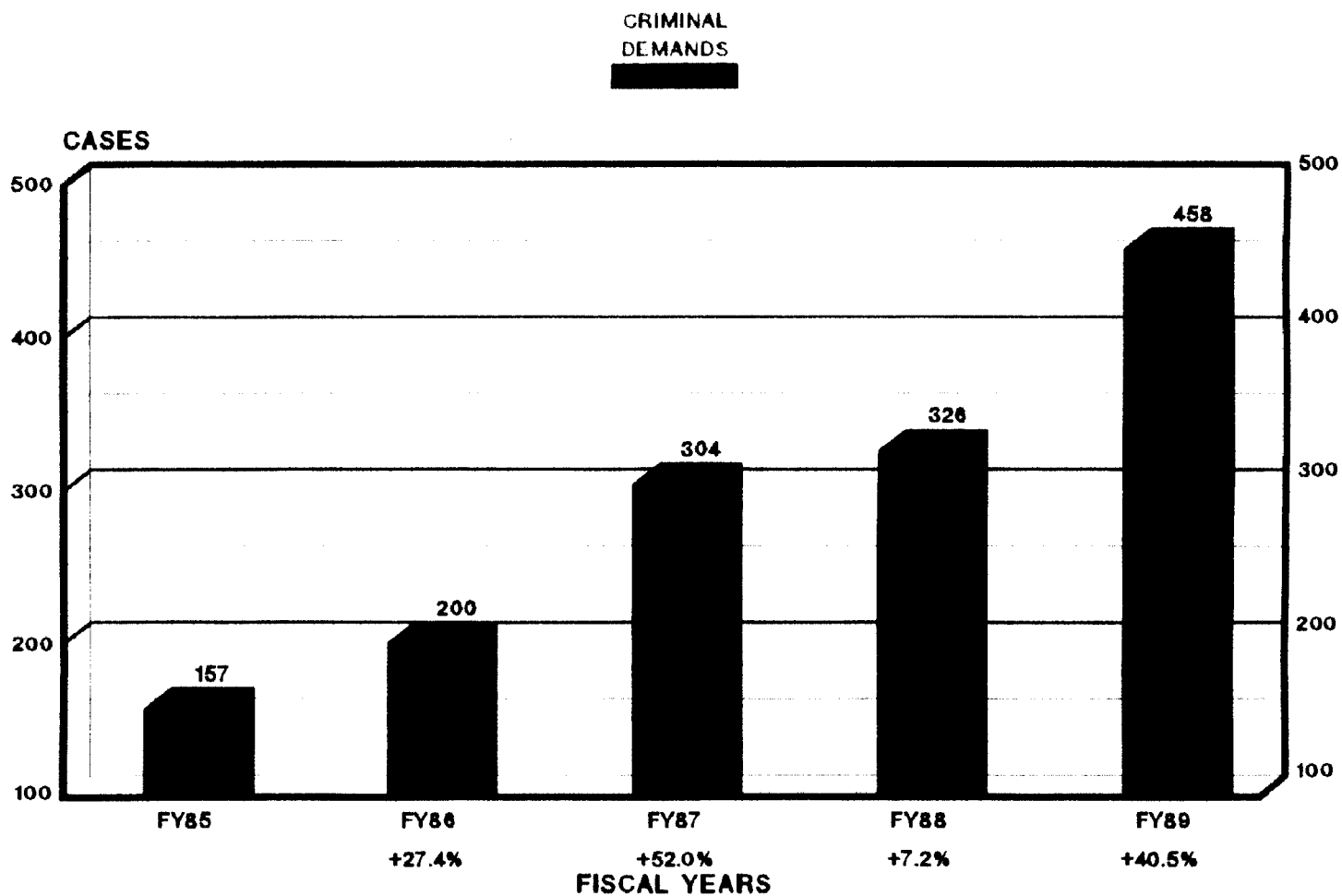
**Total
Activity**



ATTACHMENT

"G"

FREDERICK COUNTY JURY DEMANDS - CASE FILINGS
COMPARISON - FISCAL YEARS 1985 TO 1989



TOTAL FY 1985 - FY1989 INCREASE = +191.7%

ATTACHMENT "G"

Seventh Judicial Circuit of Maryland

COURT HOUSE

UPPER MARLBORO, MARYLAND 20772

ERNEST A. LOVELESS, JR.
CHIEF JUDGE
CIRCUIT ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

(301) 952-4093

October 2, 1989

Honorable Robert C. Murphy
Chief Judge
Court of Appeals
County Courts Building
Towson, Maryland 21204

Dear Judge Murphy:

In response to your inquiry on needs for new judgeships, I would request an additional judge for Prince George's County. As noted in the statistical information compiled by the Administrative Office of the courts, Prince George's County warrants an additional 2.7 judgeships. An independent study produced by Carter Global Associates for the new Prince George's Court House agrees substantially with the AOC projections. The Carter Global study projected that Prince George's County would need a complement of 20 judges by calendar 1990. I have attached an excerpt from this study for your reference.

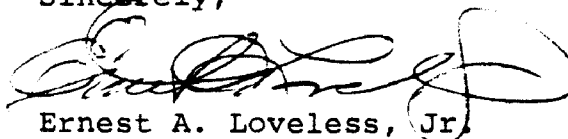
As you may be aware Prince George's County government has declared a war on drugs and has taken steps such as adding 200 more police to the force this year. For the first nine months of FY '89 there was a 134% increase in narcotics cases over all of FY '88 (from 556 in all of 1988 to 740 through April 13, 1989). These drug cases appear to be resulting in more jury trials and therefore substantially more court time.

The AOC analysis of of the statistics for the 7th Circuit correctly emphasizes noting the importance of the reduction in criminal appeals in Prince George's County. This fact, coupled with the small increase in overall filings, indicate that the criminal cases in Prince George's County are generally of a more time and resource consuming nature than those jurisdictions where there are a large number of criminal appeals cases.

Regarding the civil caseload in Prince George's County, it should be noted that the body of asbestos cases is also growing. As of September 25, 1989 there have been 131 asbestos cases filed with the expectation that this number will reach 500 in the near future.

As you know, Prince George's County is currently building a major addition to our court facility. Unfortunately, I cannot unequivocally say that space for an additional judge will be available but it is my firm opinion that space arrangements can be made. The Prince George's County government and elected officials have always been supportive of the judiciary's effort to keep up with the workload and I have every expectation that they will support our request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ernest A. Loveless, Jr.", written in dark ink.

Ernest A. Loveless, Jr.

EAL/mk

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
PERSONNEL FORECASTS FOR SELECTED OFFICES
SUMMARY TOTALS

	1987	1990	1995	2000	2005
Circuit Court Judges	16	20	24	28	32
Masters	6	7	8	9	10
Clerk of Court	140	164	194	227	259
Court Administration (including Assignment Office)	138	158	178	198	218
State's Attorney	96	120	145	169	193
Public Defender	58	66	87	112	134
Sheriff	212	235	277	319	356
Register of Wills	18	19	22	24	26
Orphans' Court	4	4	5	6	7

TABLE 1

**Circuit Court
for
Baltimore City**

111 NORTH CALVERT STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21202

JOSEPH H. H. KAPLAN
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

September 7, 1989

396-5080
City Deaf TTY 396-4930

Hon. Robert C. Murphy
Chief Judge
Court of Appeals of Maryland
County Courts Building
Towson, Maryland 21204

Dear Chief Judge Murphy:

I am in receipt of the Statistical Needs Analysis for New Judgeships in the Circuit Courts -- 1990 Session (Fiscal 1991). As you are aware, the system used for determining judicial manpower needs does not tell the whole story. In order to paint a complete picture of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City's needs, you must examine the nature of the cases, as well as the number of cases on our dockets.

We are a jurisdiction which presently has approximately 3,800 asbestos cases pending, which will go to between 4,500 and 5,000 cases probably within the next year. Each grouping of one to ten cases takes a minimum of four, and more realistically, six weeks, to a maximum of twelve weeks to try. We attempted to handle the asbestos caseload crunch by devoting four out of five civil jury judges to the disposition of asbestos cases. That effort at breaking the back of the problem did not work because it only resulted in the disposition of 200 to 250 cases a year, and we were experiencing filings of 200 cases a month. In addition, it was crippling the general civil docket.

Starting in September, 1989, we are, therefore, cutting back to two civil judges assigned to the asbestos docket. Obviously, if four judges did not even make a dent in that docket, two judges will have even less of an impact on that growing docket, but even the assignment of two judges to the asbestos docket has an adverse impact on the general civil jury docket. As you know, we had a fairly rapid turn around on our general civil docket from filing to disposition. Because of the impact of the asbestos docket on the general civil docket, the trial time on the general civil docket has moved from thirteen to about eighteen months.

Hon. Robert C. Murphy
September 7, 1989
Page Two

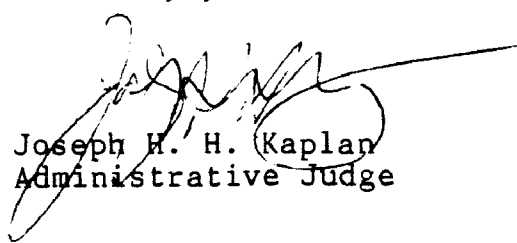
Turning to the other major problem that we have, and, that is, the prayer for jury trial situation, we have devoted three of our own judges and the cross-designated assigned District Court judge to that docket and have not been able to cause output to equal or exceed input except for the period that we ran the first Pilot Project. After that Pilot Project ended, the jury trial prayers went back up to 800 plus for the month of July, 1989, and I am certain, unless something drastic happens, it will continue to run between 800 and 1,000 defendants a month. The large number of prayers for jury trial can only be handled by our devoting two civil judges to the misdemeanor docket and not adding any resources to the felony docket, which has had an inventory which has grown from an average of 1,400 to 1,500 defendants to now approximately 2,000 defendants. The Police Department is making many more arrests than was the case in the past, yet our resources on the felony side have remained the same for the last ten years. See Criminal Courts, Circuit Court for Baltimore City, Statistics for both Felony and Misdemeanor dockets attached hereto.

The system is clearly overburdened, and though my request to you, if granted, for a minimum of two more judges will be helpful, it cannot even come close to meeting the President's goals or your goals as set forth in the Commission on Trial Court Performance Standards' Tentative Trial Court Performance Standards, which are, without question, laudable, without a massive infusion of funding and personnel. A minimum of two more judges will just allow us to stay afloat. We have, as you know, six new courtrooms coming on board probably in February, 1990, so there will be no space problem as far as adding two more judges.

I would greatly appreciate your considering my plea favorably.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,



Joseph H. H. Kaplan
Administrative Judge

JHHK:sp

Attachments

cc: Administrative Office of the Courts
Hon. Edward J. Angeletti, JICF
Hon. Kathleen O'Ferrall Friedman, JICD
Hon. Mabel E. Houze Hubbard, JICM
Hon. David B. Mitchell, JICJ
Hon. David Ross, JICC

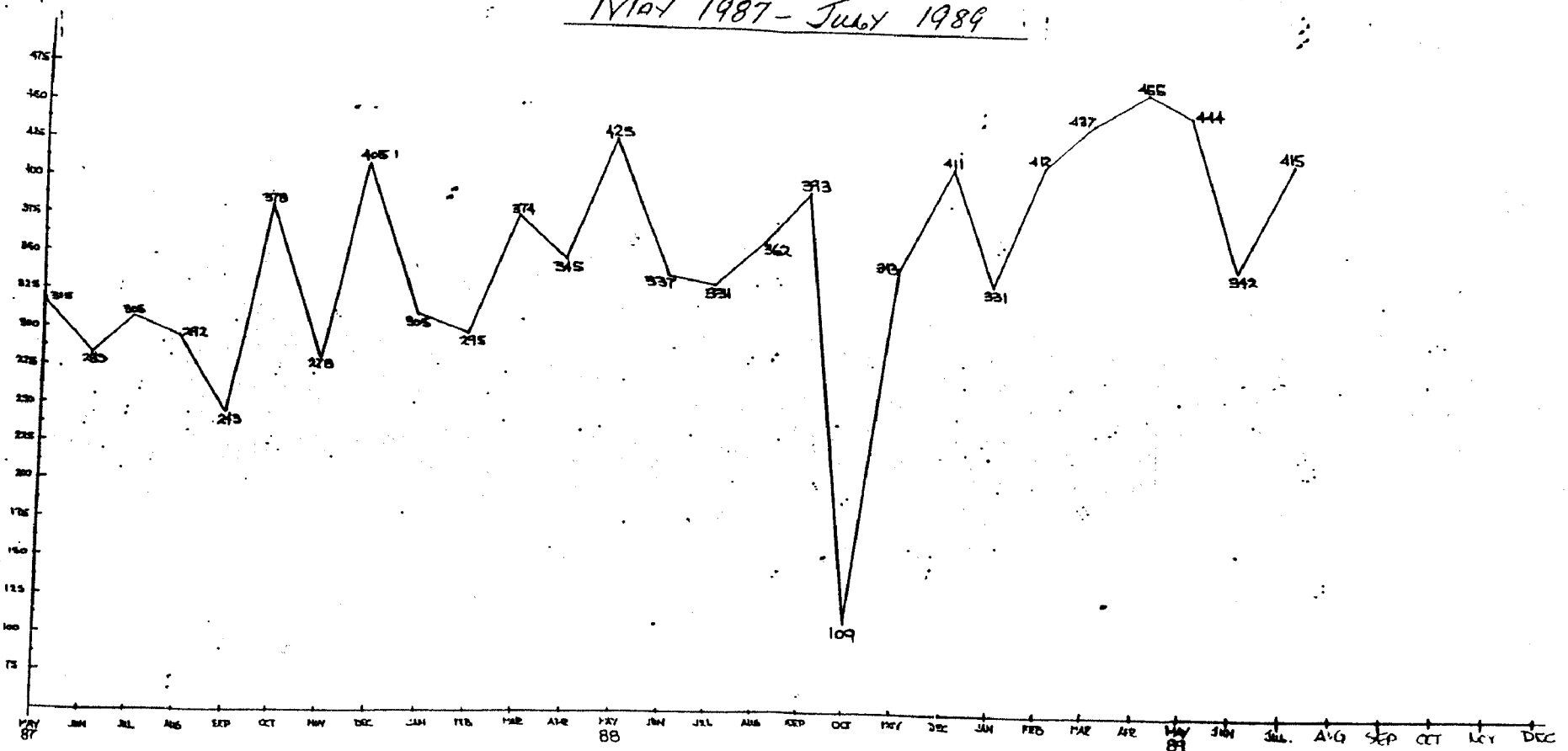
CRIMINAL COURT STATISTICS
CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY
FELONY DEFENDANT COMPARISON
MAY 1987-1989

<u>FEL. DEF. INPUT</u>	<u>FEL. DEF. OUTPUT</u>	<u>PENDING BAL.</u>
MAY (87) 315	315	1509
JUN. 283	325	1375
JUL. 305	362	1319
AUG. 292	254	1347
SEP. 243	297	1295
OCT. 378	353	1316
NOV. 278	310	1303
DEC. 405	225	1490
JAN (88) 305	340	1486
FEB. 295	379	1393
MAR. 374	328	1412
APR. 345	309	1435
MAY (88) 425	350	1500
JUN. 337	368	1471
JUL. 331	237	1525
AUG. 362	224	1654
SEP. 393	303	1750
OCT. 109	81	1761
NOV. 343	439	1613
DEC. 411	262	1747
JAN (89) 331	470	1613
FEB. 412	316	1676
MAR. 437	424	1706
APR. 455	353	1807
MAY (89) 444	388	1863
JUN. 342	412	1806
JUL. 415	305	1908
<u>9365</u>	<u>8705</u>	

FELONY DEFENDANT INPUT

May 1987 - July 1989

FELONY DEFENDANT MONTHLY INPUT

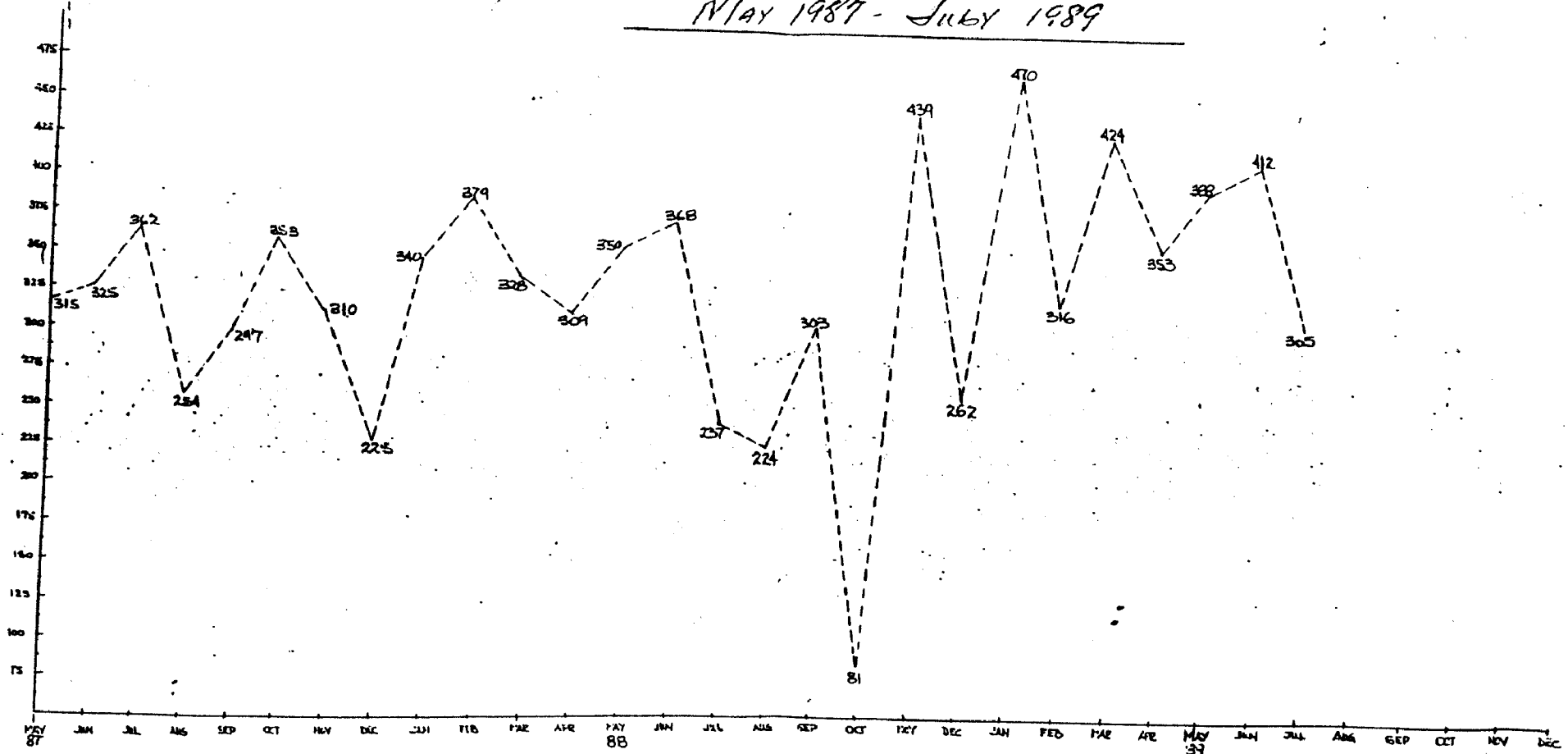


MONTHS

FELONY DEFENDANT OUTPUT (CLOSED)

MAY 1987 - JULY 1989

FELONY DEFENDANT OUTPUT (CLOSED)



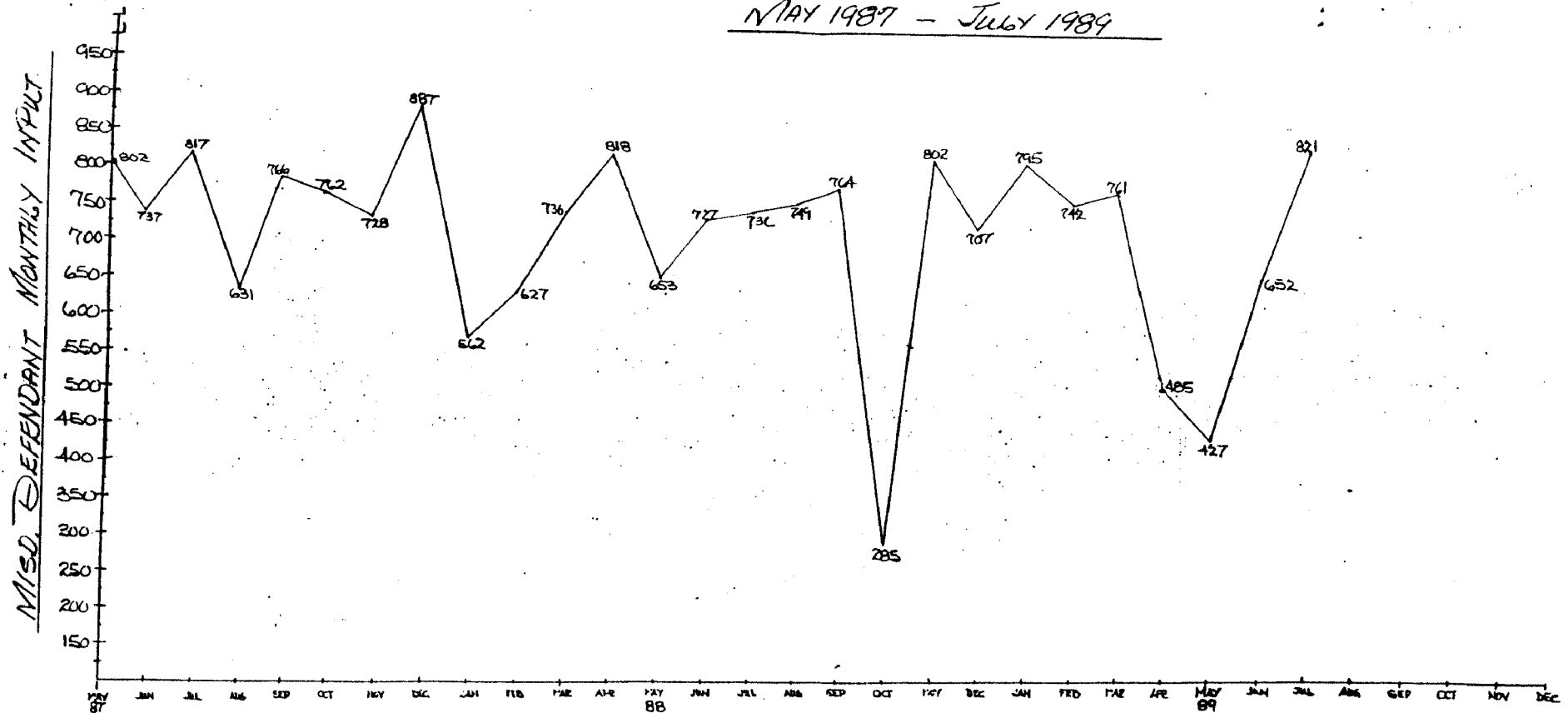
MONTHS

CRIMINAL COURTS STATISTICS
CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY
MISDEMEANOR DEFENDANT COMPARISON
MAY 1987-1989

<u>MISD. DEF. INPUT</u>		<u>MISD. DEF. OUTPUT</u>	<u>PENDING BAL.</u>
MAY	802	590	2112
JUN	737	680	2121
JUL	817	761	2157
AUG	631	715	2042
SEP	766	657	2117
OCT	762	739	2115
NOV	728	604	2163
DEC	887	840	2161
JAN(88)	562	605	2068
FEB	627	696	1928
MAR	736	785	1812
APR.	818	555	1978
MAY(88)	653	585	1976
JUN	727	617	2022
JUL	736	802	1917
AUG.	749	585	2019
SEP.	764	643	2064
OCT.	285	183	2706
NOV.	802	533	2315
DEC.	707	898	2046
JAN(89)	795	470	2306
FEB	742	598	2420
MAR	761	745	2385
APR.	485	669	2751
MAY (89)	427	506	2028
JUN	652	527	2119
JUL	821	595	2282
	<u>18,979</u>	<u>17,183</u>	

WILDEMEANOR DEF. INPUT

MAY 1987 - JULY 1989



MONTHS

MISDEMEANOR DEF. OUTPUT

MAY 1987 - July 1989

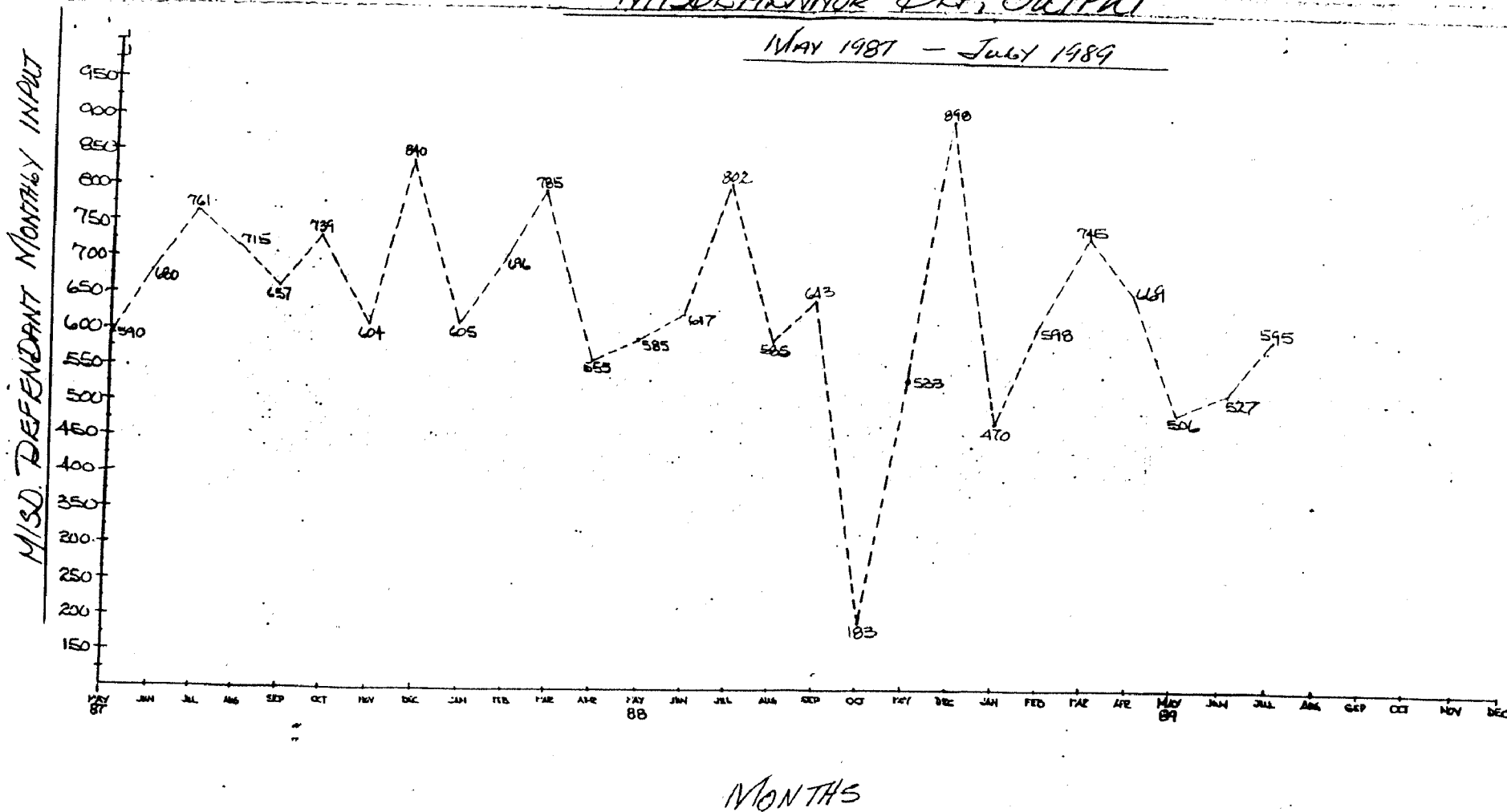




EXHIBIT C

DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND

ROBERT F. SWEENEY
Chief Judge

Courts of Appeal Building
Annapolis Maryland 21401
Phone: 974-2412

November 17, 1989

The Honorable Robert C. Murphy
Chief Judge, Court of Appeals
County Courts Building, Fifth Floor
401 Bosley Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Dear Judge Murphy:

In accordance with your request, I am herewith submitting my assessment of the need for newly created District Court judgeships for the District Court for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1990.

Over the course of the last several months I have had discussions on this topic with each of our twelve administrative judges and have reviewed with them their caseload, the state of their dockets, and the average daily workload of their judges. I have been advised by administrative judges in nine districts that they do not see a need for an additional judgeship in their district next year. Those districts are: District One (Baltimore City); District Three (Upper Shore); District Four (Southern Maryland); District Five (Prince George's County); District Six (Montgomery County); District Seven (Anne Arundel County); District Eight (Baltimore County); District Ten (Carroll and Howard Counties), and District Twelve (Allegany and Garrett Counties). After a careful review of all pertinent statistical factors in those districts, I concur in their position.

The Administrative Judge for District Eleven (Frederick and Washington Counties), the Honorable Herbert L. Rollins, has requested an additional judge for Frederick County. After my review of all applicable factors with Judge Rollins, I have advised him that I cannot support his recommendation for the creation of a new judgeship at this time. I have further advised him, however, that in the event a judgeship is created

The Honorable Robert C. Murphy
Page Two
November 17, 1989

for Harford County, I will divide the time of that newly appointed judge between Harford and Frederick Counties during Fiscal 1991. My reasons for adopting this position are set out below.

The Honorable Thomas C. Groton, III, Administrative Judge of District Two (the Lower Shore), has requested the creation of a second judgeship for Wicomico County. The Honorable John S. Landbeck, Jr., Administrative Judge of District Nine (Harford County), has also asked for a fourth judge for his county. As noted hereinbelow, I concur in their recommendations, and ask that you institute action to create new judgeships for those counties.

Wicomico County - District Two

There can be little dispute that there is an acute need for a second District Court judge to serve the citizens of Wicomico County. Indeed, the need has existed for more than a year, but a request for an additional judgeship was not made earlier due to the fact that there was no space in either the District or Circuit Court, or any other governmental unit, that could be utilized as a second courtroom in Salisbury.

There is now under construction in Salisbury, however, a District Court Multi-Service Center, with two courtrooms, chambers and necessary ancillary space, which is scheduled for completion in January, 1991. Additionally, the Wicomico County government has rented three portable building units for use by the Circuit Court and the Sheriff of Wicomico County, and the county will make one of those units available to the District Court, effective January 1, 1990. We will put that unit into immediate service to address the court's backlogs through the use of retired and visiting judges. In the event that the General Assembly creates the requested new judgeship for Wicomico County, that temporary courtroom can be used by that judge until the new District Court building is operational.

As shown on the attached Table I, Wicomico County has the highest number of cases filed or processed per judge, and the second highest ratio of population to District Court judge of any of Maryland's political subdivisions. Additionally, as indicated in Table II herein, the motor vehicle caseload in that court has increased from 17,490 to 21,955 over the period of the last five years. The number of criminal cases filed in the District Court in Wicomico County has had an even more startling increase (see Table III), growing from 1,618 in Fiscal 1985 to 2,674 in Fiscal 1989. The growth in civil

The Honorable Robert C. Murphy
Page Three
November 17, 1989

cases filed in the District Court in the county over the past five years has kept pace with the other categories, 5,952 civil filings having occurred in Fiscal 1985 and 8,797 in Fiscal 1989 (see Table IV). Finally, that same growth pattern prevails in the number of DWI cases filed in that court, with 577 in Fiscal 1985 and 718 in Fiscal 1989 (see Table V).

Although the ratio of population to judge, or the number of cases filed per judge, may be of some interest on the question of judicial caseloads, the true measure of judicial burdens in the District Court is found in the number of tried and contested cases. Motor vehicle citations that are paid by the defendant by mail, and civil cases which are abandoned prior to trial, may create burdens on the Court's clerical staff, but are generally resolved without any involvement of the Court's judges.

An examination of cases actually tried by the resident judge in Wicomico County in Fiscal 1989 reveals that the burdens on that judge were extraordinarily heavy, surpassing that which is reasonable to expect of any single individual. During the course of Fiscal 1989, the resident judge conducted trials in 2,324 motor vehicle cases, including approximately 400 DWI cases. Also, 2,674 criminal cases were tried by him in Fiscal 1989, as well as 673 contested landlord/tenant cases and 190 contested contract and tort cases.

Obviously, this enormous caseload placed a heavy burden on the county's single judge, whose average bench time for Fiscal 1989 was 4 hours and 48 minutes a day - eclipsing by far the average bench time of any of the Court's other 94 judges, and probably constituting the longest bench time of any judge in the state.

Even such a strenuous schedule, however, was not adequate to deal with the court's caseload in a sufficiently expeditious manner. As of August 1, 1989, 5% of the nonjailable motor vehicle cases docketed in the court had not been scheduled for trial within six months from the date of the issuance of the citation. Of even greater concern, as of August 1, 1989, 18% of the DWI and other jailable motor vehicle offenses had not been scheduled for trial within six months of the date of arrest, and 12% of the court's criminal caseload remained unscheduled six months from the date of arrest. This is a backlog of unacceptable proportions.

The Honorable Robert C. Murphy
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From the inception of the District Court it has been my practice to attempt to address temporary judicial needs by the maximum utilization of the Court's existing judicial complement, before requesting the creation of an additional judgeship. We have been unable to operate a second District courtroom in Wicomico County, even on a part-time basis, because of the lack of any courtroom for that purpose. As noted above, beginning January 1, when the temporary courtroom will be made available to us, the administrative judge and I have devised a schedule that will permit the operation of a second District court in Salisbury one day per week. We will utilize that court to address the troublesome backlog in criminal and DWI cases. It is not reasonable, however, to expect that the Wicomico District Court could become current and remain current through this short-term maneuver.

For all of the above reasons, Administrative Judge Groton and I are fully persuaded that there is an urgent and permanent need for an additional District Court judge in Wicomico County, if we are to properly discharge our responsibility to the citizens of that subvision and the state.

Harford County - District Nine

When the District Court came into existence in 1971, the implementing legislation created two judgeships to serve Harford County. Those two judges served that court through a period of extensive growth for the major portion of that decade, as it was not until July 1, 1978 that the court's third judgeship was created.

In the eleven years that have ensued since the creation of that judgeship, the court's motor vehicle caseload has grown from 29,968 cases, for Fiscal 1978, to 39,571 in Fiscal 1989, an increase of 33%. In that same time frame, the criminal caseload grew from 2,283 cases in Fiscal 1978 to 2,847 in Fiscal 1989, an increase of 25%. Additionally, the civil caseload in that fast developing county grew in that eleven year time span from 5,981 filings in Fiscal 1978 to 9,858 in Fiscal 1989, an increase of 65%!

The court's growth appears to have accelerated over the period of the past five years. In Fiscal 1985, 27,921 motor vehicle cases were filed in the court, while in Fiscal 1989, 39,571 traffic cases were filed (see Table II). The criminal caseload increased from 2,560 in Fiscal 1985 to 2,847 in Fiscal Year 1989 (see Table III), and the civil caseload progressed from 8,473 in Fiscal 1985 to 9,858 in Fiscal 1989 (see Table IV).

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Especially important is the fact that in the past five years the court's caseload in drunk driving cases - among the more serious and time consuming trials conducted by District Court judges - has grown from 1,070 in Fiscal 1985 to 1,579 in Fiscal 1989, an increase of 47% (see Table V).

In the fiscal year just concluded, each of the Court's three judges tried 3,800 motor vehicle cases, including 500 DWI cases. Each judge tried 949 criminal cases, and 210 contested civil cases, for an average of 4,959 cases per judge. To handle this caseload, the judges had an average daily bench time of 4 hours and 1 minute while sitting in Bel Air. In addition, one of the judges sat in a satellite court in Aberdeen one day each week, where the bench time average was 2 hours and 44 minutes. The total average bench time for Harford County judges was exceeded in only three of the Court's twelve districts last year.

Despite these strenuous efforts, backlogs continue to accrue in the court. As of August 1, 1989, 15% of motor vehicle citations issued six months prior thereto were not scheduled for trial, and 11% of the serious motor vehicle cases remained unscheduled six months after the date of issuance. The court's criminal docket reflected an equally serious backlog, with 21% of the cases remaining unscheduled six months from the date of arrest.

Although these figures are matters of serious concern, and indicate the need for substantial additional judicial assistance to dispose of the court's workload in a more expeditious time frame, they do not indicate that there is a need for a fourth judge to devote full time to Harford County cases. It is Administrative Judge Landbeck's view, after an extensive review of the court's workload and docketing techniques, that the assistance of another judge three days per week would enable him to dispel the backlog and remain current, at least through Fiscal Year 1991. I concur in that belief.

As was noted at the outset of this letter, the Honorable Herbert L. Rollins, Administrative Judge of the Eleventh District, had submitted a request for the creation of an additional judgeship for Frederick County, and it is obvious that the court needs some additional assistance. In many instances the Frederick County caseload and judicial workload parallels that in Harford County (see Table VI), and the backlogs are as long or longer than those existing in Harford County. For undetermined reasons, however, the average

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daily bench time of the two resident judges in Frederick County is only 3 hours and 35 minutes a day, as opposed to the average benchtime of 4 hours and 1 minute per day for the three resident judges in Harford County.

After personal consultation with Judges Landbeck and Rollins and the administrative clerks of their respective districts, we are agreed that we should submit to you this request for the creation of an additional District Court judgeship in Harford County. In the event that that judgeship is created, the judge would divide his time through Fiscal Year 1991 by sitting three days per week in Harford County and two days per week in Frederick County.

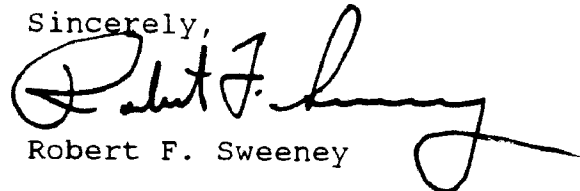
If the General Assembly should transfer the trial of juvenile cases from the Circuit Court to the District Court in Harford County at the forthcoming session, we would make whatever adjustments that might be necessary in the scheduling of the newly created judgeship to ensure that sufficient judicial time was available to adequately dispose of those juvenile cases.

* * * * *

In summary, I am herewith requesting that you submit to the General Assembly at the 1990 session a request for the creation of two additional District Court judgeships: a second judge in Wicomico County in District Two, and a fourth judge in Harford County, District Nine.

I hope that the data contained in this request is sufficient for your purpose. Please be assured of my willingness to provide any additional information that you might require.

Sincerely,



Robert F. Sweeney

RFS:bj

TABLE I

**POPULATION AND CASELOAD PER DISTRICT COURT JUDGE^a
AS OF JUNE 30, 1989**

**JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989**

	Number of Judges	Population Per Judge ^b	CASES FILED OR PROCESSED PER JUDGE			
			Civil	Motor Vehicle	Criminal	Total
DISTRICT 1 Baltimore City	23	32,500	10,175	4,322	2,388	16,885
DISTRICT 2 Dorchester	1	29,900	2,929	12,398	1,599	16,926
Somerset	1	19,600	1,265	8,492	733	10,490
Wicomico	1	73,000	8,797	21,955	2,674	33,426
Worcester	1	38,700	2,994	21,762	3,209	27,965
DISTRICT 3 Caroline	1	25,100	1,678	6,411	812	8,901
Cecil	2	35,700	1,526	17,443	1,056	20,025
Kent	1	16,900	1,473	3,608	470	5,551
Queen Anne's	1	32,100	1,545	8,840	591	10,976
Talbot	1	27,800	2,199 ^c	9,101	918	12,218
DISTRICT 4 Calvert	1	48,200	2,004	10,686	1,521	14,211
Charles	2	48,800	2,960	8,383	1,816	13,159
St. Mary's	1	72,500	3,935	10,026	2,008	15,969
DISTRICT 5 Prince George's	11	62,809	14,857	11,521	1,877	28,255
DISTRICT 6 Montgomery	9 ^c	79,600	7,872	15,854	1,323	25,049
DISTRICT 7 Anne Arundel	6	70,783	6,190	13,438	1,782	21,410
DISTRICT 8 Baltimore	12	57,017	9,703	12,572	1,564	23,839
DISTRICT 9 Harford	3	55,733	3,286	13,190	949	17,425
DISTRICT 10 Carroll	2	59,950	2,149	9,563	1,231	12,943
Howard	3	55,733	4,443	18,965	1,290	24,698
DISTRICT 11 Frederick	2	70,200	4,636	19,857	1,678	26,171
Washington	2	58,600	3,374	12,905	1,662	17,941
DISTRICT 12 Allegany	2	36,250	1,067	7,382	1,030	9,479
Garrett	1	25,800	835	7,262	1,029	9,126
STATE	90	51,408	7,846	10,760	1,735	20,341

^aChief Judge of District Court not included in statistics. Number of judges as of June 30, 1989.

^bPopulation estimate for July 1, 1989, issued by the Maryland Center for Health Statistics.

^cTwo Juvenile Court judges and juvenile causes omitted as included in juvenile statistics.

TABLE II

**FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
MOTOR VEHICLE CASES PROCESSED
BY THE DISTRICT COURT**

FISCAL 1985—FISCAL 1989

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	65,938	62,439	70,816	85,702	99,416
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	6,367	7,663	9,007	11,567	12,398
Somerset	4,804	4,602	4,897	7,675	8,492
Wicomico	17,490	18,201	18,045	20,730	21,955
Worcester	12,388	14,425	19,769	22,712	21,762
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	7,449	4,668	5,256	6,469	6,411
Cecil	28,859	30,204	27,080	31,434	34,886
Kent	3,294	2,425	2,986	2,897	3,608
Queen Anne's	6,019	7,972	6,634	9,058	8,840
Talbot	8,236	8,019	7,545	8,484	9,101
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	7,110	7,176	8,826	10,029	10,686
Charles	11,668	12,669	13,715	14,754	16,765
St. Mary's	8,673	8,828	9,440	10,555	10,026
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	104,587	113,503	121,690	126,164	126,732
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	133,066	148,355	143,200	157,619	142,684
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	55,735	57,193	55,815	65,283	80,628
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	130,113	135,422	141,929	150,071	150,863
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	27,921	29,013	31,771	39,363	39,571
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	13,789	14,304	15,928	17,197	19,126
Howard	32,949	44,826	49,414	54,753	56,895
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	29,229	31,776	34,752	38,612	39,713
Washington	21,374	20,425	21,867	24,884	25,809
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	10,736	9,574	11,004	14,230	14,764
Garrett	6,718	6,181	5,984	7,260	7,262
STATE	754,512	799,863	837,370	937,502	968,383

TABLE III

**FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CRIMINAL CASES BY THE NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED
PROCESSED IN THE DISTRICT COURT**

FISCAL 1985—FISCAL 1989

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	48,760	48,586	52,619	51,414	54,920
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	1,115	1,097	1,118	1,347	1,599
Somerset	540	582	601	620	733
Wicomico	1,618	1,995	1,976	2,474	2,674
Worcester	2,208	2,800	3,224	2,955	3,209
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	579	808	921	894	812
Cecil	1,790	1,803	2,122	2,482	2,112
Kent	490	501	512	573	470
Queen Anne's	544	544	580	566	591
Talbot	687	708	921	987	918
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	914	1,017	1,140	1,100	1,521
Charles	1,958	2,148	2,543	2,726	3,632
St. Mary's	741	1,037	1,385	1,608	2,008
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	20,020	17,292	19,534	18,056	20,642
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	9,519	9,762	9,507	10,639	11,904
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	8,461	9,996	10,875	10,587	10,694
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	15,429	17,291	17,199	18,296	18,773
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	2,560	2,742	2,892	2,915	2,847
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	1,653	1,732	2,021	2,400	2,461
Howard	3,029	3,043	3,338	3,192	3,871
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	2,452	2,257	2,500	2,618	3,355
Washington	2,247	2,258	3,055	2,982	3,323
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	1,737	1,669	1,903	1,871	2,059
Garrett	603	554	690	758	1,029
STATE	129,654	132,222	143,176	144,060	156,157

TABLE IV

**FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CIVIL CASES FILED
IN THE DISTRICT COURT**

FISCAL 1985—FISCAL 1989

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	215,943	209,588	210,399	237,517	234,015
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	1,775	1,605	2,311	2,296	2,929
Somerset	682	793	906	1,001	1,265
Wicomico	5,952	5,705	8,088	8,890	8,797
Worcester	2,194	2,281	2,414	2,705	2,994
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	1,025	1,225	1,152	1,371	1,678
Cecil	2,548	2,968	3,006	3,234	3,051
Kent	1,154	1,372	1,411	1,495	1,473
Queen Anne's	1,104	1,041	1,400	1,407	1,545
Talbot	1,065	1,201	1,250	1,503	2,199
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	1,414	1,430	1,694	1,552	2,004
Charles	2,780	3,419	4,278	4,934	5,920
St. Mary's	1,837	2,021	2,678	3,243	3,935
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	121,770	139,583	148,256	153,083	163,429
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	53,321	53,575	55,942	61,742	70,849
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	33,489	30,023	31,195	35,502	37,138
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	80,685	86,386	97,141	106,653	116,433
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	8,473	8,570	9,665	10,910	9,858
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	2,945	3,187	3,308	4,035	4,297
Howard	10,142	10,645	10,499	11,886	13,330
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	5,106	5,094	6,053	7,695	9,271
Washington	5,560	6,065	6,864	6,905	6,748
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	1,554	1,796	1,983	1,947	2,133
Garrett	765	723	807	878	835
STATE	563,283	580,296	612,700	672,384	706,126

TABLE V

**FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED CASES RECEIVED BY
THE DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND**

FISCAL 1985—FISCAL 1989

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	3,240	2,875	2,825	2,947	3,048
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	290	457	405	357	342
Somerset	228	199	162	277	290
Wicomico	577	467	522	642	716
Worcester	772	780	908	813	893
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	164	172	194	229	272
Cecil	813	804	802	854	1,051
Kent	139	158	213	217	190
Queen Anne's	282	284	278	304	330
Talbot	439	363	306	322	338
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	560	569	766	825	984
Charles	552	683	822	1,242	1,181
St. Mary's	573	509	488	682	604
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	4,081	5,128	6,466	6,647	6,860
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	5,364	5,301	5,117	5,674	5,692
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	3,233	3,514	5,453	7,219	7,710
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	4,212	4,368	4,287	4,645	4,926
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	1,070	1,350	1,283	1,511	1,579
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	912	549	536	739	714
Howard	1,472	2,135	2,114	2,767	3,062
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	1,054	1,091	1,266	1,525	1,752
Washington	798	768	922	1,002	1,209
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	485	523	467	522	530
Garrett	242	255	230	405	393
STATE	31,552	33,302	36,832	42,367	44,866

TABLE VI
FREDERICK COUNTY DISTRICT COURT
CASELOAD GROWTH

FISCAL 1985-FISCAL 1989

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Motor Vehicle Cases Processed	29,229	31,776	34,752	38,612	39,713
DWI Cases Processed	1,054	1,091	1,266	1,525	1,752
Criminal Cases Processed	2,452	2,227	2,500	2,618	3,355
Civil Cases Filed	5,106	5,094	6,053	7,695	9,271

BILL ORDER

(1b) AN ACT concerning

Judgeships - Circuit Court

for the purpose of altering the number of circuit court judgeships in the 3rd Judicial Circuit (Baltimore County), the 6th Judicial Circuit (Montgomery County), the 7th Judicial Circuit (Prince George's County), and the 8th Judicial Circuit (Baltimore City).

Circle
Only One:

- ☒ (rr) By repealing and re-enacting, with amendments,
or
(an) By adding to
or
(r) By repealing

Article Courts and Judicial Proceedings

Section 1-503 (a)

Annotated Code of Maryland

(1984 Replacement Volume and 1989 Supplement)

Circle as appropriate

☒ (ed) July 1 effective date

(sev) - severability clause

(eed) - emergency effective date

(sii) - salary increase not to
affect incumbent

(aed) - abnormal effective date: _____

Office _____

SUPPLEMENTAL SHEETS

- (rr) BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,
or
(an) BY adding to
or
(r) BY repealing

Article Courts and Judicial Proceedings

Section 1-503(b)

Annotated Code of Maryland

(1984 Replacement Volume and 1989 Supplement)

- +++++
- (rr) BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,
or
(an) BY adding to
or
(r) BY repealing

Article _____

Section _____

Annotated Code of Maryland

(19__ Replacement Volume and 198__ Supplement)

- +++++
- (rr) BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,
or
(an) BY adding to
or
(r) BY repealing

Article _____

Section _____

Annotated Code of Maryland

(19__ Replacement Volume and 198__ Supplement)

+++++

1-503

(a) In each county in the first seven judicial circuits there shall be the number of resident judges of the circuit court set forth below, including the judge or judges provided for by the Constitution:

(1)	Allegany.....	2
(2)	Anne Arundel.....	9
(3)	Baltimore County.....	[14] 15
(4)	Calvert.....	1
(5)	Caroline.....	1
(6)	Carroll.....	3
(7)	Charles.....	3
(8)	Cecil.....	2
(9)	Dorchester.....	1
(10)	Frederick.....	3
(11)	Garrett.....	1
(12)	Harford.....	4
(13)	Howard.....	4
(14)	Kent.....	1
(15)	Montgomery.....	[13] 14
(16)	Prince George's.....	[17] 18
(17)	Queen Anne's.....	1
(18)	St. Mary's.....	2
(19)	Somerset.....	1
(20)	Talbot.....	1
(21)	Washington.....	3
(22)	Wicomico.....	3
(23)	Worcester.....	2

(b) In Baltimore City there shall be [24] 25 resident judges of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

BILL ORDER

(ib) AN ACT concerning

Judgeships - District Court

for the purpose of altering the number of District Court judgeships in the 2nd Judicial District (Wicomico County) and the 9th Judicial District (Harford County).

Circle
Only One:

- (rr) By repealing and re-enacting, with amendments,
or
(an) By adding to
or
(r) By repealing

Article Courts and Judicial Proceedings

Section 1-603 (b)

Annotated Code of Maryland

(19 84Replacement Volume and 1989 Supplement)

Circle as appropriate

(ed) - July 1 effective date

(sev) - severability clause

(eed) - emergency effective date

(sii) - salary increase not to
affect incumbent

(aed) - abnormal effective date: _____

Office _____

1-603.

(b) In each of the districts provided for in § 1-602 of this subtitle, there shall be the following number of associate judges of the District Court:

- (1) District 1 -- 23
- (2) District 2 -- [4] 5, TWO TO BE APPOINTED FROM WICOMICO COUNTY
- (3) District 3 -- 6, two to be appointed from Cecil County
- (4) District 4 -- 4
- (5) District 5 -- 11
- (6) District 6 -- 11
- (7) District 7 -- 7
- (8) District 8 -- 12
- (9) District 9 -- [3] 4
- (10) District 10 -- 6, two to be appointed from Carroll County and four to be appointed from Howard County
- (11) District 11 -- 4
- (12) District 12 -- 3